

TIMELINE OF US and UN ACTIONS AGAINST IRAN

- (1) On October 29, 1987 The President of the United States issued Executive Order 12613 imposing an import embargo on Iranian-origin goods and services in response to Iran's "actively supporting terrorism as an instrument of state policy" and "aggressive and unlawful military action against U.S.-flag vessels and merchant vessels of other non-belligerent nations engaged in lawful and peaceful commerce in international waters of the Persian Gulf."
- (2) On March 16, 1995 The President of the United States issued Executive Order 12957 prohibiting U.S. persons from entering into contracts that lead to the development of Iran's petroleum sector in response to the "actions and policies of the Government of Iran [that] constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States."
- (3) On May 6, 1995, the President of the United States issued Executive Order 12959 substantially tightening sanctions against Iran "to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States."
- (4) On August 5, 1996 The Iran and Libya Sanctions Act was signed into law. In 2006, the title of this legislation was changed to the Iran Sanctions Act (ISA). The ISA notes "the efforts of the Government of Iran to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them and its support of acts of international terrorism endanger the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and those countries with which the United States shares common strategic and foreign policy objectives," and therefore requires the President to sanction U.S. and foreign companies if the President determines that such companies have invested in Iran's petroleum or natural gas sectors.
- (5) On August 19, 1997, The President of the United States issued Executive Order 13059 clarifying Executive Orders 12957 and 12959 and confirming that virtually all trade and investment activities with Iran by U.S. persons, wherever located, are prohibited, "to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States...in response to the actions and policies of the Government of Iran," and also expanded the import prohibition to cover goods or services owned or controlled by the Government of Iran.
- (6) On March 14, 2000 The Iran Nonproliferation Act was signed into law, "To provide for the application of measures to foreign persons who transfer to Iran certain goods, services, or technology, and for other purposes."

- (7) On September 23, 2001, The President of the United States issued Executive Order 13224, allowing the President to block the assets of persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism. Several Iranian entities have been designated under EO 13224 including the Iranian Revolutionary Guard.
- (8) On June 28, 2005, The President of the United States issued Executive Order 13382 allowing the President to block the assets of proliferators of weapons of mass destruction and their supporters. On October 21, 2007, the President designated several Iranian entities under EO 13382, including the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and several Iranian banks.
- (9) On July 31, 2006 the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1696 noting with “serious concern” the many reports of the IAEA Director General and resolutions of the IAEA Board of Governors related to Iran’s nuclear program. The resolution demanded that Iran suspend all its uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities and called on UN Member States to prevent the transfer of goods and services that could assist Iran in its uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities, or ballistic missiles programs.
- (10) On September 30, 2006 The Iran Freedom Support Act (IFSA) was signed into law “to hold the current regime in Iran accountable for its threatening behavior” and also provided that the President should initiate investigations upon the receipt of credible information that a U.S. or foreign person is investing in Iran's petroleum or natural gas sector in violation of the ISA and extended the ISA until December 31, 2011.
- (11) On December 23, 2006 the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1737 “reiterating its serious concern” with respect to Iran’s nuclear program, demanding that Iran halt its uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities and imposing sanctions on Iran. The resolution required Member States to take all necessary measures to prevent the supply of certain goods or technologies that could contribute to Iran's uranium enrichment, reprocessing, or heavy water-related activities, or to the development of a nuclear weapon, and prohibited Member States from procuring such products from Iran.
- (12) On March 24, 2007 the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1747 reemphasizing its “serious concern” with respect to Iran’s nuclear program, demanding that Iran halt its uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities and strengthening the existing sanctions on Iran. The resolution found that Iran had failed to comply with Resolutions 1696 and 1737 and prohibited Member States from procuring arms or related materials from Iran and called on Member States to prevent the export of goods listed on the UN Register on Conventional Arms to Iran. Resolution 1747 further expanded the list of

persons whose assets must be frozen by Member States and resolution 1747 expanded the list of persons whose entry Member States must report to the UN Security Council.

(13) Effective November 10, 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) revoked authorization for "U-turn" transfers involving Iran. As of that date, U.S. depository institutions are no longer authorized to process transfers involving Iran that originate and end with non-Iranian foreign banks.

(14) On March 2008 the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1803 reemphasizing its 'serious concern' with respect to Iran's nuclear program, demanding that Iran halt its uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities and approving a new round of sanctions on Iran. The resolution noted with 'serious concern' that Iran had not fully ceased its uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities as previously demanded by the Security Council. It expanded sanctions by prohibiting the export of additional sensitive goods and technologies to Iran. It also prohibited the entry of certain named individuals into Member States and expanded the list of persons whose assets must be frozen by Member States.