

Annex A

Key Documents Relating to the President's Decision to Reimpose Sanctions on Iran - May 8, 2018

Key Documents Relating to the President's Decision to Reimpose Sanctions on Iran - May 8, 2018	1
Joint Plan of Action (JPOA) Archive and Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) Archive	2
Frequently Asked Questions Regarding the Re-Imposition of Sanctions Pursuant to the May 8, 2018 National Security Presidential Memorandum Relating to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) May 8, 2018	7
Statement by Secretary Steven T. Mnuchin on Iran Decision, May 8, 2018.....	14
Treasury Detailed Update on Iran Sanctions, May 8, 2018.....	15

Joint Plan of Action (JPOA) Archive and Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) Archive

Archived Information relating to the extension of the sanctions relief provided for in the Joint Plan of Action between the P5+1 and the Islamic Republic of Iran

TECHNICAL CHRONOLOGY OF PREVIOUS PLAN OF ACTION

Statement Relating to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action “Adoption Day” of October 18, 2015

On July 14, 2015, the P5+1, the European Union, and Iran reached a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) to ensure that Iran’s nuclear program will be exclusively peaceful. October 18, 2015 marks “Adoption Day” under the JCPOA – the day on which the JCPOA becomes effective and participants begin to make the necessary preparations for implementation of their JCPOA commitments. In connection with Adoption Day, the President today [issued a memorandum](#) directing the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Energy to take all appropriate preparatory measures to ensure the prompt and effective implementation of the U.S. commitments set forth in the JCPOA upon Iran’s fulfillment of the requisite conditions. In particular, the President directed the agencies to take steps to give effect to the U.S. commitments with respect to sanctions described in the JCPOA beginning on Implementation Day, which will occur only once the IAEA verifies that Iran has implemented key nuclear-related measures described in the JCPOA.

In addition, the Secretary of State today [issued contingent waivers](#) of certain statutory sanctions provisions. These waivers are not currently in effect and will only take effect on Implementation Day.

Until Implementation Day is reached, the only changes to the Iran-related sanctions are those provided for in the Joint Plan of Action (JPOA) of November 24, 2013, as extended. See the August 7, 2015 [revised guidance](#), [Frequently Asked Questions](#), and the [Third Amended Statement of Licensing Policy on Activities Related to the Safety of Iran’s Civil Aviation Industry](#) for additional information regarding the sanctions-related commitments under the JPOA. Even after Implementation Day, U.S. persons will continue to be broadly prohibited from engaging in transactions or dealings involving Iran, including the Government of Iran, with the exception of a few specific categories of transactions that OFAC will license pursuant to the JCPOA.

The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued [Frequently Asked Questions relating to Adoption Day](#). OFAC will provide further guidance on the sanctions measures that will be lifted pursuant to the JCPOA, as well as those measures that will remain in place, prior to Implementation Day.

[JCOPA Agreement Annex 2 Attachment 3](#)

[JCPOA Agreement Annex 2 Attachment 4](#)

Statement Relating to the July 14, 2015 Announcement of a Joint Comprehensive Plan of

On July 14, 2015, the P5 + 1 and Iran reached a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) to ensure that Iran's nuclear program will be exclusively peaceful. Building on the key parameters for a JCPOA announced on April 2, 2015, the JCPOA will provide Iran with phased sanctions relief upon verification that Iran has implemented key nuclear commitments.

- U.S. sanctions relief will be provided through the suspension and eventual termination of nuclear-related secondary sanctions, beginning once the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) verifies that Iran has implemented key nuclear-related measures described in the JCPOA ("Implementation Day"). The U.S. government will publish detailed guidance related to the JCPOA prior to Implementation Day.
- The P5+1 and Iran also decided on July 14, 2015 to further extend through Implementation Day the sanctions relief provided for in the Joint Plan of Action (JPOA) of November 24, 2013, as extended. This JPOA sanctions relief is the only Iran-related sanctions relief in effect until further notice. The following documents are key components of the implementation of the JPOA as extended:
 - [Revised Guidance](#) (August 7, 2015)
 - [Frequently Asked Questions](#) (August 7, 2015)
 - [Third Amended Statement of Licensing Policy on Activities Related to the Safety of Iran's Civil Aviation Industry](#) (August 7, 2015)
- Effective July 14, 2015, all specific licenses that: (1) were issued pursuant to OFAC's *Second Amended Statement of Licensing Policy on Activities Related to the Safety of Iran's Civil Aviation Industry*, and (2) have an expiration date on or before July 14, 2015, are hereby authorized to remain in effect according to their terms until Implementation Day.

On July 10, 2015, the P5 + 1, EU, and Iran decided by mutual consent to extend the JPOA for three days in order to continue negotiations to reach a comprehensive solution.

Accordingly, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) published on its web site the following [Guidance](#) on the Continuation of Certain Temporary Sanctions Relief Implementing the Joint Plan of Action, as Extended.

On July 7, 2015, the P5 + 1, EU, and Iran decided by mutual consent to extend the JPOA for three days in order to continue negotiations to reach a comprehensive solution.

Accordingly, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) published on its web site the following [Guidance](#) on the Continuation of Certain Temporary Sanctions Relief Implementing the Joint Plan of Action, as Extended.

On June 30, 2015, the P5 + 1, EU, and Iran decided by mutual consent to extend the JPOA for seven days in order to continue negotiations to reach a comprehensive solution.

Accordingly, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) published on its web site the following [Guidance](#) on the Continuation of Certain Temporary Sanctions Relief Implementing the Joint Plan of Action, as Extended.

Guidance Relating to the April 2, 2015 Announcement of Parameters for a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action Regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Program

- The parameters announced on April 2, 2015 for a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) by the P5+1 and Iran do not immediately relieve, suspend or terminate any sanctions on Iran. The only sanctions relief in force is the relief provided pursuant to the Joint Plan of Action (JPOA) reached on November 24, 2013 and extended through June 30, 2015.
- The parameters announced on April 2, 2015 provide a path for sanctions on Iran to be suspended and eventually terminated in exchange for IAEA verified implementation by Iran of its key nuclear commitments.
- As of today and until a JCPOA is concluded, other than the sanctions relief provided under the JPOA, all U.S. sanctions remain in place and will continue to be vigorously enforced.
- The sanctions relief provided for under the JPOA reached on November 24, 2013 remains in effect, as described in [published Guidance](#) and [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

Information relating to the extension of the sanctions relief provided for in the Joint Plan of Action between the P5+1 and the Islamic Republic of Iran

On November 24, 2013, the United States and its partners in the P5 + 1 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, coordinated by the European Union's High Representative) reached an initial understanding with Iran, outlined in a Joint Plan of Action (JPOA), that halts progress on Iran's nuclear program and rolls it back in key respects. In return for Iran's commitment to place meaningful limits on its nuclear program, the P5+1 committed to provide Iran with limited, targeted, and reversible sanctions relief. In furtherance of the U.S. Government's (USG) commitments under the JPOA, the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of the Treasury implemented sanctions relief relating to certain activities and associated services taking place exclusively during the six-month period beginning on January 20, 2014, and ending July 20, 2014. The following documents are key components of the implementation of the JPOA as extended.

- [Guidance Relating to the Provision Of Certain Temporary Sanctions Relief in Order to Implement the Joint Plan of Action Reached On November 24, 2013 Between The P5+1 and The Islamic Republic Of Iran, as Extended Through June 30, 2015](#)

- [Frequently Asked Questions Relating to the Extension of Temporary Sanctions Relief through June 30, 2015, to Implement the Joint Plan of Action between the P5 + 1 and the Islamic Republic of Iran](#)
 - [Second Amended Statement of Licensing Policy on Activities Related to the Safety Of Iran's Civil Aviation Industry](#)
 - [Joint Plan of Action between the P5 + 1 and the Islamic Republic of Iran](#)
-

On July 19, 2014, the P5+1 (the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia, and China, coordinated by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton) and Iran affirmed that they will continue to implement the commitments described in the Joint Plan of Action (JPOA) and the U.S. government has extended through November 24, 2014, the sanctions relief provided for in the JPOA. This extended relief comes into effect on July 21, 2014. The following documents are key components of the implementation of the JPOA as extended.

- [Guidance Relating to the Provision Of Certain Temporary Sanctions Relief in Order to Implement the Joint Plan of Action Reached On November 24, 2013 Between The P5+1 and The Islamic Republic Of Iran, as Extended Through November 24, 2014 \(archived\)](#)
 - [Frequently Asked Questions Relating to the Extension of Sanctions Relief Provided for in the Joint Plan of Action \(JPOA\) between the P5 + 1 and the Islamic Republic of Iran \(archived\)](#)
 - [Amended Statement of Licensing Policy on Activities Related to the Safety Of Iran's Civil Aviation Industry \(archived\) - July 21, 2014](#)
-

On January 12, 2014, the P5+1 (the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia, and China, coordinated by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton) and Iran arrived at technical understandings for the Joint Plan of Action (JPOA), which will be implemented beginning on January 20, 2014. The following documents are key components of the implementation of the JPOA.

- [Guidance Relating to the Provision Of Certain Temporary Sanctions Relief in Order to Implement the Joint Plan of Action Reached On November 24, 2013 Between The P5+1 and The Islamic Republic Of Iran \(archived\)](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions Relating to the Sanctions Relief Provided for in the Joint Plan of Action \(JPOA\) between the P5 + 1 and the Islamic Republic of Iran \(archived\)](#)
- [Statement of Licensing Policy on Activities Related to the Safety Of Iran's Civil Aviation Industry \(archived\) - January 20, 2014](#)

Statement Relating to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action "Implementation Day" of January 16, 2016

Implementation Day Statement:

On July 14, 2015, the P5+1 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States), the European Union, and Iran reached a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) to ensure that Iran's nuclear program will be exclusively peaceful. October 18, 2015 marked Adoption Day of the JCPOA, the date on which the JCPOA came into effect and participants began taking steps necessary to implement their JCPOA commitments. Today, January 16, 2016, marks Implementation Day of the JCPOA. On this historic day, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has verified that Iran has implemented its key nuclear-related measures described in the JCPOA, and the Secretary State has confirmed the IAEA's verification. As a result of Iran verifiably meeting its nuclear commitments, the United States is today lifting nuclear-related sanctions on Iran, as described in the JCPOA.

In connection with reaching Implementation Day, today the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued several documents. Specifically, OFAC posted to its website: [*Guidance Relating to the Lifting of Certain Sanctions Pursuant to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on Implementation Day*](#); [*Frequently Asked Questions Relating to the Lifting of Certain U.S. Sanctions Under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action \(JCPOA\) on Implementation Day*](#); [*General License H: Authorizing Certain Transactions relating to Foreign Entities Owned or Controlled by a United States Person*](#); and a [*Statement of Licensing Policy for Activities Related to the Export or Re-Export to Iran of Commercial Passenger Aircraft and Related Parts and Services*](#). The aforementioned documents are effective today, January 16, 2016.

In addition, OFAC has submitted for publication in the *Federal Register* a [final rule adding a general license under the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 560, relating to the importation into the United States of Iranian-origin carpets and foodstuffs, including pistachios and caviar](#); this general license will be effective upon publication in the *Federal Register*.

OFAC has also published to its website additional information regarding actions to give effect to other JCPOA commitments, including removals from the [Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List](#), the [Foreign Sanctions Evaders List](#) and/or the [Non-SDN Iran Sanctions Act List](#), as appropriate. In addition, OFAC has made available on its website a list of persons identified as blocked solely pursuant to Executive Order 13599 ("[E.O. 13599 List](#)"), which consists of persons that OFAC previously identified as meeting the definition of the Government of Iran or an Iranian financial institution. [Information](#) regarding these changes to OFAC's sanctions lists is available on OFAC's Recent Actions website. This information will be published subsequently in the *Federal Register*.

Implementation Day also marks the close of the Joint Plan of Action of November 24, 2013, as extended (JPOA), including the provision of sanctions relief pursuant to the JPOA. Effective Implementation Day, all specific licenses that: (1) were issued pursuant to OFAC's *Second Amended Statement of Licensing Policy on Activities Related to the Safety of Iran's Civil Aviation Industry*, and (2) have an expiration date on or before July 14, 2015, are hereby authorized to remain in effect according to their terms until **May 31, 2016**.

Frequently Asked Questions Regarding the Re-Imposition of Sanctions Pursuant to the May 8, 2018 National Security Presidential Memorandum Relating to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) May 8, 2018

This document is explanatory only and does not have the force of law. Please see particularly the legally binding provisions cited below governing the sanctions. This document does not supplement or modify the statutory authorities, Executive orders, or regulations.

1. GENERAL QUESTIONS

1.1. Effective May 8, 2018, what sanctions snap back into place?

On May 8, 2018, the President announced his decision to cease the United States' participation in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), and to begin re-imposing, following a wind-down period, the U.S. nuclear-related sanctions that were lifted to effectuate the JCPOA sanctions relief. In conjunction with this announcement, the President issued a National Security Presidential Memorandum (NSPM) directing the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare immediately for the re-imposition of all of the U.S. sanctions lifted or waived in connection with the JCPOA, to be accomplished as expeditiously as possible and in no case later than 180 days from the date of the NSPM.

To implement the President's direction, the Departments of State and of the Treasury will take steps necessary to establish a 90-day and a 180-day wind-down period for activities involving Iran that were consistent with the U.S. sanctions relief provided for under the JCPOA. FAQs 1.2. and 1.3. below set out in further detail which sanctions will be re-imposed in which time frame.

Pursuant to the NSPM, the State Department revoked certain statutory waivers issued to implement the JCPOA sanctions relief, issued the necessary statutory sanctions waivers to provide for a wind-down period, and plans to take appropriate action to keep such waivers in place for the duration of the relevant wind-down periods. Following November 4, 2018, OFAC expects that all the U.S. nuclear-related sanctions that had been lifted under the JCPOA will be re-imposed and in full effect.

Persons engaging in activity undertaken pursuant to the U.S. sanctions relief provided for in the JCPOA should take the steps necessary to wind down those activities by either August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, to avoid exposure to sanctions or an enforcement action under U.S. law. [05-08-2018]

1.2. Which sanctions will be re-imposed after the 90-day wind-down period ending on August 6, 2018?

After the 90-day wind down period ends on August 6, 2018, the U.S. government will re-impose the following sanctions that were lifted pursuant to the JCPOA, including sanctions on associated services related to the activities below:

- i. Sanctions on the purchase or acquisition of U.S. dollar banknotes by the Government of Iran;
- ii. Sanctions on Iran's trade in gold or precious metals;
- iii. Sanctions on the direct or indirect sale, supply, or transfer to or from Iran of graphite, raw, or semi-finished metals such as aluminum and steel, coal, and software for integrating industrial

processes;

iv. Sanctions on significant transactions related to the purchase or sale of Iranian rials, or the maintenance of significant funds or accounts outside the territory of Iran denominated in the Iranian rial;

v. Sanctions on the purchase, subscription to, or facilitation of the issuance of Iranian sovereign debt; and

vi. Sanctions on Iran's automotive sector.

In addition, following the 90-day wind-down period that ends on August 6, 2018, the U.S. government will revoke the following JCPOA-related authorizations under U.S. primary sanctions regarding Iran:

i. The importation into the United States of Iranian-origin carpets and foodstuffs and certain related financial transactions pursuant to general licenses under the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 560 (ITSR);

ii. Activities undertaken pursuant to specific licenses issued in connection with the *Statement of Licensing Policy for Activities Related to the Export or Re-export to Iran of Commercial Passenger Aircraft and Related Parts and Services* (JCPOA SLP); and

iii. Activities undertaken pursuant to General License I relating to contingent contracts for activities eligible for authorization under the JCPOA SLP.

Persons engaging in the activities listed above undertaken pursuant to the U.S. sanctions relief provided for in the JCPOA should take the steps necessary to wind down those activities by August 6, 2018, to avoid exposure to sanctions or an enforcement action under U.S. law. (See FAQ 2.1. below for a description of activities that would not be prohibited or sanctionable during the wind-down period). [05-08-2018]

1.3. Which sanctions will be re-imposed after the 180-day wind-down period ending on November 4, 2018?

Following the 180-day wind-down period ending on November 4, 2018, the U.S. government will re-impose the following sanctions that were lifted pursuant to the JCPOA, including sanctions on associated services related to the activities below:

i. Sanctions on Iran's port operators, and shipping and shipbuilding sectors, including on the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL), South Shipping Line Iran, or their affiliates;

ii. Sanctions on petroleum-related transactions with, among others, the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), Naftiran Intertrade Company (NICO), and National Iranian Tanker Company (NITC), including the purchase of petroleum, petroleum products, or petrochemical products from Iran;

iii. Sanctions on transactions by foreign financial institutions with the Central Bank of Iran and designated Iranian financial institutions under Section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (NDAA);

iv. Sanctions on the provision of specialized financial messaging services to the Central Bank of Iran and Iranian financial institutions described in Section 104(c)(2)(E)(ii) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions and Divestment Act of 2010 (CISADA);

v. Sanctions on the provision of underwriting services, insurance, or reinsurance; and

vi. Sanctions on Iran's energy sector.

In addition, effective November 5, 2018, the U.S. government will revoke the authorization for U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities to wind down certain activities with the Government of Iran or persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Iran that were previously authorized pursuant to General License H. (See FAQ 4.4. below).

Furthermore, no later than November 5, 2018, the U.S. government will re-impose, as appropriate, the sanctions that applied to persons removed from the List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN List) and/or other lists maintained by the U.S. government on January 16, 2016.

Persons engaging in the activity listed above undertaken pursuant to the U.S. sanctions relief provided for in the JCPOA should take the steps necessary to wind down those activities by November 4, 2018, to avoid exposure to sanctions or an enforcement action under U.S. law. (See FAQ 2.1. below for a description of activities that would not be prohibited or sanctionable during the wind-down period.) [05-08-2018]

1.4. Are the sanctions lifted via Executive Order 13716 reinstated as of May 8, 2018?

OFAC expects the U.S. government to take action to re-impose relevant provisions of Executive Orders 13574, 13590, 13622, 13628, and 13645, by the end of the relevant wind-down period, *i.e.*, August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, depending on the activity involved (see FAQs 1.2. and 1.3.). The provisions of Executive Orders 13574, 13590, 13622, 13628, and 13645 that were revoked by Executive Order 13716 have not yet been reinstated as of May 8, 2018. Persons engaging in activity undertaken consistent with the U.S. sanctions relief as specified in the JCPOA should take the steps necessary to wind down those activities to avoid exposure to sanctions or an OFAC enforcement action under U.S. law after August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, depending on the activity. [05-08-2018]

1.5. Do the FAQs and Guidance posted on OFAC's website relating to the JCPOA sanctions relief remain in effect?

As noted above, the President has directed the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury to re-impose U.S. sanctions that were lifted or waived to effectuate the JCPOA sanctions relief as set out in sections II, III, IV, and V of the Guidance Document at the end of the applicable wind-down period. Furthermore, although the sanctions waivers described in section VI of the Guidance Document are no longer in place, they have been replaced with waivers that will allow for the orderly wind-down of activities as specified above. Persons engaging in activity undertaken pursuant to the U.S. sanctions relief provided for in the JCPOA should take the steps necessary to wind down their activities between May 8, 2018 and August 6, 2018, or between May 8, 2018 and November 4, 2018, as applicable, to avoid exposure to sanctions or an enforcement action under U.S. law. The JCPOA Guidance and JCPOA FAQs issued on January 16, 2016, as amended, remain available on OFAC's website only to assist persons in determining which activities were not sanctionable or prohibited between January 16, 2016 and May 8, 2018, and to determine how best to wind down such activity. To the extent there are inconsistencies between the JCPOA FAQs, including guidance on wind-down, and other guidance provided by the Department of State or the Department of the Treasury on or after May 8, 2018, the later-issued guidance should be treated as governing. [05-08-2018]

2. WIND-DOWN 2.1. How long is the wind-down period and what types of activities are allowed?

The U.S. government has a past practice of working with U.S. or third-country companies to minimize the impact of sanctions on the legitimate activities of those parties undertaken prior to the imposition of sanctions.

To implement the May 8, 2018 NSPM, the Departments of State and of the Treasury will establish a 90-day and a 180-day wind-down period, as applicable, for activities involving Iran that were consistent with the U.S. sanctions lifting under the JCPOA. (See FAQs 1.2. and 1.3. above for a list of activities subject to the 90-day or 180-day wind-down period.)

Consistent with this guidance from the President, the Department of State has revoked certain statutory waivers issued to implement the JCPOA sanctions relief, issued the necessary sanctions waivers to provide for an appropriate wind-down period, and plans to take appropriate action to keep such waivers in place for the duration of the relevant wind-down period, *i.e.*, until August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, depending on the activity. Non-U.S., non-Iranian persons are advised to use these time periods to wind-down their activities with or involving Iran that will become sanctionable at the end of the applicable wind-down period.

In the event that a non-U.S., non-Iranian person is owed payment after the conclusion of the wind-down period on August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, for goods or services fully provided or delivered to an Iranian counterparty prior to August 6, 2018,

or November 4, 2018, as applicable, pursuant to a written contract or written agreement entered into prior to May 8, 2018, and such activities were consistent with U.S. sanctions in effect at the time of delivery or provision, the U.S. government would allow the non-U.S., non-Iranian person to receive payment for those goods or services according to the terms of the written contract or written agreement. Similarly, if a non-U.S., non-Iranian person is owed repayment after August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, for loans or credits extended to an Iranian counterparty prior to the end of the 90-day or 180-day wind-down period, as applicable, provided that such loans or credits were extended pursuant to a written contract or written agreement entered into prior to May 8, 2018, and such activities were consistent with U.S. sanctions in effect at the time the loans or credits were extended, the U.S. government would allow the non-U.S., non-Iranian person to receive repayment of the related debt or obligation according to the terms of the written contract or written agreement. This allowance is designed for non-U.S., non-Iranian parties to be made whole for debts and obligations owed or due to them for goods or services fully provided or delivered or loans or credit extended to an Iranian party prior to the end of the 90-day or 180-day wind-down period, as applicable. Any payments would need to be consistent with U.S. sanctions, including that payments could not involve U.S. persons or the U.S. financial system, unless the transactions are exempt from regulation or authorized by OFAC.

Consistent with the conditions described above, OFAC will take steps to allow U.S. persons and U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities until August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, to wind down operations in or business involving Iran conducted pursuant to an OFAC authorization, and to receive payments according to the terms of the written contract or written agreement entered into prior to May 8, 2018, for goods or services fully provided or delivered pursuant to an OFAC authorization. As soon as administratively feasible, OFAC intends, via Federal Register publication, to replace General License H, General License I, and the general licenses set forth at 31 C.F.R. §§ 560.534 and 560.535 (relating to trade in Iranian-origin carpets and foodstuffs) with more narrowly scoped authorizations to allow U.S. persons and, as appropriate, U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities, to engage in all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to wind down activities that were previously authorized pursuant to General License H, General License I, or the general licenses set forth at 31 C.F.R. §§ 560.534 and 560.535 and to receive payments according to the terms of the written contract or written agreement entered into prior to May 8, 2018, for goods or services fully provided or delivered pursuant to an OFAC authorization.

The provision or delivery of additional goods or services and/or the extension of additional loans or

credits to an Iranian counterparty after August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, including pursuant to written contracts or written agreements entered into prior to May 8, 2018, may result in the imposition of U.S. sanctions unless such activities are exempt from regulation, authorized by OFAC, or otherwise not sanctionable.

The U.S. government would evaluate matters falling outside the above parameters on a case-by-case basis.

See FAQs 1.2. and 1.3. above for a list of activities subject to the 90-day or 180-day wind-down period. [05-08-2018]

2.2. Can I engage in new activity involving Iran if the activity will not extend beyond the end of the relevant wind-down period?

At the end of the wind-down periods, the State Department does not expect to issue further broad waivers of relevant statutory authorities, and OFAC plans to revoke the general and specific licenses issued in connection with the sanctions relief provided under the JCPOA that may remain in effect as of that time. (See FAQs 4.1.-4.5. for more details on the wind-down approach for general and specific licenses.) Prior to August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, persons engaging in activity consistent with the U.S. sanctions relief specified in the JCPOA should take the steps necessary to wind down operations by that date to avoid exposure to sanctions or an enforcement action when the applicable wind-down period ends. When considering a potential enforcement or sanctions action with respect to activities engaged in after August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, OFAC will evaluate efforts and steps taken to wind down activities and will assess whether any new business was entered into involving Iran during the applicable wind-down period. [05-08-2018]

3. SANCTIONS LISTINGS

3.1. Will the persons that were placed on the List of Persons Identified as Blocked Solely Pursuant to Executive Order 13599 (E.O. 13599 List) on JCPOA Implementation Day (January 16, 2016) be put back on the SDN List?

No later than November 5, 2018, OFAC expects to move persons identified as meeting the definition of the terms “Government of Iran” or “Iranian financial institution” from the List of Persons Blocked Solely Pursuant to E.O. 13599 (the “E.O. 13599 List”) to the SDN List. OFAC will not add these persons to the SDN List on May 8, 2018, to allow for the orderly wind down by non-U.S., non-Iranian persons of activities that had been undertaken prior to May 8, 2018, consistent with the U.S. sanctions relief provided for under the JCPOA involving persons on the E.O. 13599 List. The Government of Iran and Iranian financial institutions remain persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13599 and section 560.211 of the ITSR, and U.S. persons continue to be broadly prohibited from engaging in transactions or dealing with the Government of Iran and Iranian financial institutions. Beginning on November 5, 2018, activities with most persons moved from the E.O. 13599 List to the SDN List will be subject to secondary sanctions. Such persons will have a notation of “Additional Sanctions Information – Subject to Secondary Sanctions” in their SDN List entry.

The United States has and continues to enforce multiple authorities that target a range of Iranian malign activity outside of Iran’s nuclear program, including Iran’s support for terrorism, ballistic missile program, human rights abuses, and destabilizing activity in the region. Treasury will continue to target aggressively anyone who engages in such sanctionable activity, regardless of whether the individual or entity was removed from the SDN List on Implementation Day. [05-08-2018]

3.2. As of May 8, 2018, do secondary sanctions attach to the persons that were removed from the SDN List and/or other OFAC sanctions lists on Implementation Day?

No. However, no later than November 5, 2018, OFAC will re-impose, as appropriate, the sanctions that applied to persons removed from the SDN List and/or other lists maintained by OFAC on January 16, 2016. Depending on the authority or authorities pursuant to which these actions to re-list are taken, there may be secondary sanctions exposure for parties that engage in certain activities with these persons after their re-listing. Persons subject to secondary sanctions will have a notation of “Additional Sanctions Information – Subject to Secondary Sanctions” in their SDN List entry. Transactions conducted during the wind-down periods involving persons removed from the SDN List on January 16, 2016 could be sanctionable to the extent they are outside the scope of the wind-down waivers issued by the State Department or involve persons on the SDN List or conduct described in JCPOA FAQ A.3.ii-iii. OFAC recommends that a person conducting activities in Iran or with Iranian persons during the wind-down periods exercise due diligence sufficient to ensure that it is not knowingly engaging in transactions with persons on the SDN List or in activities that would be sanctionable under authorities targeting Iran’s malign activities.

The United States has and continues to enforce multiple authorities that target a range of Iranian malign activity outside of Iran’s nuclear program, including Iran’s support for terrorism, ballistic missile program, human rights abuses, and destabilizing activity in the region. Treasury will continue to target aggressively anyone who engages in such sanctionable activity, regardless of whether the individual or entity was removed from the SDN List on Implementation Day. [05-08-2018]

4. LICENSING

4.1. Will OFAC continue to consider license applications under the *Statement of Licensing Policy for Activities Related to the Export or Re-export to Iran of Commercial Passenger Aircraft and Related Parts and Services (JCPOA SLP)*?

No. Following the issuance of the May 8, 2018 NSPM, OFAC rescinded the JCPOA SLP and will no longer evaluate applications under the JCPOA SLP. OFAC will still consider applications, however, under the safety of flight statement of licensing policy found in 31 C.F.R. § 560.528. [05-08-2018]

4.2. Does OFAC anticipate revoking specific licenses issued under the JCPOA SLP?

Yes. To the extent they have not yet expired, OFAC expects to revoke the specific licenses issued pursuant to the JCPOA SLP and issue authorizations to provide for a wind-down period that will end on August 6, 2018. License applications that were submitted to OFAC pursuant to the JCPOA SLP but for which no license has been issued will be returned without action. Applicants may resubmit their applications for consideration under the safety of flight statement of licensing policy found in 31 C.F.R. § 560.528. [05-08-2018]

4.3. Is General License I (GL I) still in effect?

Following the issuance of the May 8, 2018 NSPM, OFAC removed from its website, and will no longer evaluate applications under, the JCPOA SLP. Accordingly, OFAC expects to revoke, as soon as is administratively feasible, GL I, which authorized U.S. persons to enter into, and to engage in transactions that are ordinarily incident to the negotiation of and entry into, contingent contracts for activities eligible for authorization under the JCPOA SLP. OFAC also expects to issue a revised authorization for the wind-down of activities authorized pursuant to GL I. The wind-down of those activities authorized pursuant to GL I must be completed by August 6, 2018. Notice of the revocation of GL I and the issuance of the wind-down authorization will be published in the Federal Register. [05-08-2018]

4.4. Is General License H (GL H) still in effect during the wind-down period?

OFAC intends to revoke GL H, which authorized U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities to engage in certain activities involving Iran, as soon as is administratively feasible. OFAC also expects to issue a revised authorization for the wind down of activities involving Iran authorized pursuant to GL H. The wind-down of those activities authorized pursuant to GL H must be completed by November 4, 2018. Notice of the revocation of GL H and the issuance of the wind-down authorization will be published in the Federal Register. Any activities by U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities that continue after the wind-down period concludes on November 4, 2018, in violation of the enforcement or sanctions actions to take with respect to activities engaged in after November 4, 2018, OFAC will take into account the efforts to wind down activities involving Iran prior to that date. [05-08-2018]

4.5. Can I continue to import Iranian-origin carpets and foodstuffs after May 8, 2018?

OFAC intends to amend the general licenses at 31 C.F.R. §§ 560.534 (authorizing the importation into the United States of, and dealings in, certain Iranian-origin carpets and foodstuffs) and 560.535 (authorizing certain related letters of credit and brokering services) as soon as is administratively feasible in order to narrow the scope of those general licenses to authorize the wind-down of activities by August 6, 2018, that were undertaken consistent with the sanctions relief provided for in the JCPOA. Notice of the revocation of the general licenses set forth at 31 C.F.R. §§ 560.534-535 and the issuance of the wind-down authorization will be published in the Federal Register. Any activities by U.S. persons or U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities that continue after the wind-down period concludes on August 6, 2018, in violation of the ITSR may be subject to enforcement actions by OFAC. In considering what potential enforcement or sanctions actions to take with respect to activities engaged in after August 6, 2018, OFAC will take into account the efforts to wind-down activities involving Iran prior to that date. [05-08-2018]

5. OTHER

5.1. Will the United States resume efforts to reduce Iran's crude oil sales?

Yes. The sanctions lifted under section 1245(d) of the NDAA will be re-imposed following a 180-day wind-down period, and the United States will again pursue efforts to reduce Iran's sales of crude oil under the NDAA during and following that period. For more information about NDAA sanctions, see Topic NDAA (Section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012)

5.2. How and when will significant reduction exceptions be determined?

The State Department will evaluate and make determinations with respect to significant reduction exceptions provided for in section 1245(d)(4)(D) of the NDAA at the end of the 180-day wind-down period. Countries seeking such exceptions are advised to reduce their volume of crude oil purchases from Iran during this wind-down period. Consistent with past practice, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Energy, and the Director of National Intelligence, would make such determinations following a process of rigorous due diligence. For the initial set of such determinations, the State Department intends to consider relevant evidence in assessing each country's efforts to reduce the volume of crude oil imported from Iran during the 180-day wind-down period, including the quantity and percentage of the reduction in purchases of Iranian crude oil, the termination of contracts for future delivery of Iranian crude oil, and other actions that demonstrate a commitment to decrease substantially such purchases. The State Department expects to engage in consultations with countries currently purchasing Iranian crude oil during the 180-day wind-down period.

Statement by Secretary Steven T. Mnuchin on Iran Decision, May 8, 2018

Washington – Today President Donald J. Trump announced his decision to cease the United States’ participation in the JCPOA and begin reimposing U.S. nuclear-related sanctions on the Iranian regime. Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is taking immediate action to implement the President’s decision. Sanctions will be reimposed subject to certain 90 day and 180 day wind-down periods. At the conclusion of the wind-down periods, the applicable sanctions will come back into full effect. This includes actions under both our primary and secondary sanctions authorities. OFAC posted today to its website frequently asked questions (FAQs) that provide guidance on the sanctions that are to be re-imposed and the relevant wind-down periods.

Below is a statement from Secretary of the Treasury Steven T. Mnuchin in response to the President’s decision:

“President Trump has been consistent and clear that this Administration is resolved to addressing the totality of Iran’s destabilizing activities. We will continue to work with our allies to build an agreement that is truly in the best interest of our long-term national security. The United States will cut off the IRGC’s access to capital to fund Iranian malign activity, including its status as the world’s largest state sponsor of terror, its use of ballistic missiles against our allies, its support for the brutal Assad regime in Syria, its human rights violations against its own people, and its abuses of the international financial system.”

[OFAC updated its website today to provide guidance, including new FAQs](#)

Treasury Detailed Update on Iran Sanctions, May 8, 2018

On May 8, 2018, the President announced his decision to cease the United States' participation in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), and to begin re-imposing the U.S. nuclear-related sanctions that were lifted to effectuate the JCPOA sanctions relief, following a wind-down period. In conjunction with this announcement, the President issued a National Security Presidential Memorandum (NSPM) directing the U.S. Department of the Treasury and other Departments and Agencies to take the actions necessary to implement his decision. Consistent with the President's guidance, Departments and Agencies will begin the process of implementing 90-day and 180-day wind-down periods for activities involving Iran that were consistent with the U.S. sanctions relief specified in the JCPOA. To effectuate the wind-down periods, today the State Department issued the necessary statutory sanctions waivers to provide for a wind-down period and plans to take appropriate action to keep such waivers in place for the duration of the relevant wind-down periods. As soon as is administratively feasible, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) expects to revoke, or amend, as appropriate, general and specific licenses issued in connection with the JCPOA. At that time, OFAC will issue new authorizations to allow the wind down of transactions and activities that were authorized pursuant to the revoked or amended general and specific licenses. At the end of the 90-day and 180-day wind-down periods, the applicable sanctions will come back into full effect.

OFAC posted today to its website [additional frequently asked questions \(FAQs\)](#) that provide guidance on the sanctions that are to be re-imposed and the relevant wind-down periods.

The U.S. government will continue to make aggressive use of its authorities to target Iran's malign behavior.

- [Archived Statement Relating to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action "Implementation Day" of January 16, 2016](#)
- [Archived Previous Joint Plan of Action \(JPOA\) Archive and Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action \(JCPOA\) Materials](#)

New Iran-related Legislation:

The Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) introduces additional sanctions with regard to Iran. Please visit the link below for more information.

- [Information on Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act](#)

Important Advisories and Information

OFAC issues advisories to the public on important issues related to the Iran sanctions, while these documents may focus on specific industries and activities they should be reviewed by any party interested in OFAC compliance.

- [List of Medical Devices Requiring Specific Authorization](#)
- [Global Advisory to the Maritime Industry Regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines](#)
- [Advisory on the Presentation of Fraudulent Shipping Documents](#)
- [Advisory on the Use of Exchange Houses and Trading Companies to Evade U.S. Economic Sanctions Against Iran](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

OFAC has compiled hundreds of frequently asked questions (FAQs) about its sanctions programs and related policies. The links below send the user to Iran sanctions-related frequently asked questions. There is also a link to the entire list of OFAC's FAQs. [Click here to see the entire list of Iran-related FAQs.](#)

List of Foreign Sanctions Evaders (FSE)

On May 1, 2012, the President signed Executive Order 13608, “Prohibiting Certain Transactions With and Suspending Entry Into the United States of Foreign Sanctions Evaders With Respect to Iran and Syria.” This Executive Order strengthens Treasury’s ability to address behavior by foreign individuals and entities determined to have violated, attempted to violate, conspired to violate, or caused a violation of U.S. sanctions on Syria or Iran.

- [Foreign Sanctions Evaders List Page](#)

List of CISADA and NDAA Prohibitions or Conditions

In order to implement certain provisions of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (CISADA), the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2012 (NDAA), the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (IFCA) and certain executive orders, OFAC has developed a list of foreign financial Institutions that are subject to sanctions under these laws and orders. This list can be found below in multiple formats.

- [The List of Foreign Financial Institutions Subject to Part 561 \(the “Part 561 List”\) \(PDF\)](#)
- [The List of Foreign Financial Institutions Subject to Part 561 \(the “Part 561 List”\) \(text\)](#)
- [Changes to the Part 561 List \(PDF\)](#)
- [Changes to the Part 561 List \(Text\)](#)

Non-SDN Iranian Sanctions Act (NS-ISA) List

On October 9, 2012, the President signed Executive Order (E.O.) 13628, which provides for, among other things, the implementation of certain sanctions set forth in the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (TRA). Section 1 of E.O. 13628 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to authority under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), shall take action to implement certain sanctions set forth in Section 6 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended (ISA), when the President, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of the Treasury imposes such sanctions on a person pursuant to provisions of ISA, the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, as amended, or the TRA. Section 6 of ISA includes both blocking and non-blocking sanctions. [Click here for additional information on the NS-ISA List.](#)

- [Changes to the Non-SDN Iranian Sanctions Act List \(PDF\)](#) - (2016)
- [Changes to the Non-SDN Iranian Sanctions Act List \(Text\)](#) - (2016)
- [Archive of Changes to the NS-ISA List](#)

Specific Guidance on the Iran Sanctions

OFAC offers guidance on a variety of subjects related to the Iran sanctions. Most of this guidance is specific in nature. General guidance on the Iran sanctions can be found in the Sanctions Brochures section at the top of this page.

- [Guidance on the Sale of Food, Agricultural Commodities, Medicine, and Medical Devices by Non-U.S. Persons to Iran](#)
- [Industry Guidance on Shah Deniz Consortium](#)
- [Clarifying Guidance on Humanitarian Assistance and Related Exports to the Iranian People](#)
- [Clarifying Guidance on Humanitarian Assistance and Related Exports to the Iranian People](#) (*translated into several languages by the U.S. State Department*)
- [Interpretive Guidance And Statement of Licensing Policy on Internet Freedom in Iran](#)
- [Treasury Department Reaffirms Commitment to Fostering Internet Freedom and Supporting the Iranian People](#)
- [Guidance on the Donations of Food and Medicine to Iran and the Non-Specified Areas of Sudan](#)
- [Guidance on Sponsorship of Conference by the Government of Iran or Iranian persons](#)
- [Guidance on Transshipments to Iran](#)
- [Are U-Turn payments for Iran still permitted?](#)
- [CISADA: The New U.S. Sanctions on Iran](#)
 - French translated version of CISADA: The New Sanctions on Iran - [Resume analytique de la Loi sur la responsabilite, le desengagement et les sanctions generales contre l'Iran](#)

- Spanish translated version of CISADA: The New Sanctions on Iran - [Hoja de datos: Ley Integral de Sanciones, Rendición de Cuentas y Desinversión contra Iran](#)
- Russian translated version of CISADA: The New Sanctions on Iran - [Справка: Закон о всеобъемлющих санкциях в отношении Ирана, привлечении к ответственности и дивестировании](#)
- Arabic translated version of CISADA: The New Sanctions on Iran - [بيان حقائق: قانون العقوبات الشاملة ضد إيران والمحاسبة والتجريد من الممتلكات](#)

Interpretive Guidance

OFAC issues interpretive guidance on specific issues related to the sanctions programs it administers. These interpretations of OFAC policy are sometimes published in response to a public request for guidance or may be released proactively by OFAC in order to address a complex topic.

- [Guidance on the Provision of Certain Services Relating to the Requirements of U.S. Sanctions Laws](#)
- [Guidance on Certain Publishing Activities](#)
- [Interpretive Guidance And Statement of Licensing Policy on Internet Freedom in Iran](#)
- [Substantive Enhancement of Information \(Iran\)](#)
- [Guidance on Internet Connectivity \(Iran\)](#)
- [Exports/Aircraft Safety \(Iran\)](#)
- [Equipment to manufacture goods which may be sold to Iran](#)
- [Internet Access to Informational Materials \(Iran\)](#)
- [Export of Services - Surveys & Interviews \(Iran\)](#)
- [Iran: Travel Exemption](#)
- [Posting of Information from Iran on Website](#)
- [Index of All Published Interpretative Guidance](#)

Applying for a Specific OFAC License

It may be in your and the U.S. government's interest to authorize particular economic activity related to Iran. Certain activities related to Iran may be allowed if they are licensed by OFAC. Visit the link below to apply for an OFAC license.

- [Apply for an OFAC License Online](#) - Authorization from OFAC to engage in a transaction that otherwise would be prohibited.
- [Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 \(TSRA\) Program Information and TSRA License Application Process](#) - Guidance and licensing information for exports of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical devices

Guidance on OFAC Licensing Policy

Certain activities related to Iran may be allowed if they are licensed by OFAC. Below OFAC has issued guidance and statements on specific licensing policies as they relate to Iran.

- [Licenses for Legal Fees and Costs](#) - Guidance on the Release of Limited Amounts of Blocked Funds for Payment of Legal Fees and Costs Incurred in Challenging the Blocking of U.S. Persons in Administrative or Civil Proceedings
- [Entities Owned By Blocked Persons](#) - Guidance On Entities Owned By Persons Whose Property And Interests In Property Are Blocked
- [Statement of Licensing Policy related to the support of democracy and human rights in Iran and academic and cultural exchange programs](#)
- [Statement Of Licensing Procedure on support of human rights-, humanitarian-, and democracy related activities with respect to Iran](#)
- [Statement of Licensing Policy for Activities Related to the Export or Re-Export to Iran of Commercial Passenger Aircraft and Related Parts and Services](#)

General Licenses

OFAC issues general licenses in order to authorize activities that would otherwise be prohibited with regard to Iran. General licenses allow all US persons to engage in the activity described in the general license without needing to apply for a specific license.

- [Iran General License \(No. J-1\)](#) - Authorizing the Reexportation of Certain Civil Aircraft to Iran on Temporary Sojourn and Related Transactions (Amended 12/15/2016)
- [Iran General License \(No. I\)](#) - Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to the Negotiation of, and Entry into, Contingent Contracts for Activities Eligible for Authorization Under the Statement of Licensing Policy for Activities Related to the Export or Re-export to Iran of Commercial Passenger Aircraft and Related Parts and Services
- [Iran General License \(No. H\)](#) - Authorizing Certain Transactions relating to Foreign Entities Owned or Controlled by a United States Person
- [Iran General License \(No. G\)](#) - Certain Academic Exchanges and the Exportation or Importation of Certain Educational Services Authorized
- [Iran General License \(No. F\)](#) - Authorizing Certain Services in Support of Professional and Amateur Sports Activities and Exchanges Involving the United States and Iran
- [Iran General License \(No. E\)](#) - Authorizing Certain Services in Support of Nongovernmental Organizations' Activities in Iran
- [Iran General License \(No. D-1\)](#) - General License with Respect to Certain Services, Software, and Hardware Incident to Personal Communications.
- [List of Medical Devices Requiring Specific Authorization](#)

- [Iran General License](#) - Authorizing the Exportation or Reexportation of Food Items
- [Iran General License](#) - Authorizing the Exportation or Reexportation of Replacement Parts for Certain Medical Devices
- [Iran General License](#) - Related to Consular Funds Transfers and to the Transportation of Human Remains
- [Iran General License Related to Personal Communication Services](#) - Exportation of certain services and software over the internet
- [Iran General License \(No. 2\)](#) - Authorizing U.S. persons who are employees or contractors of six international organizations to perform transactions for the conduct of the official business of those organizations in or involving Iran

Executive Orders, Statutes, Rules and Regulations Relating to Iran

The Iran sanctions program represents the implementation of multiple legal authorities. Some of these authorities are in the form of executive orders issued by the President. Other authorities are public laws (statutes) passed by The Congress. These authorities are further codified by OFAC in its regulations which are published in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Modifications to these regulations are posted in the Federal Register. In addition to all of these authorities, OFAC may also implement United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) with regard to Iran.

Executive Orders

- [13716](#) - Revocation Of Executive Orders 13574, 13590, 13622, And 13645 With Respect To Iran, Amendment Of Executive Order 13628 With Respect To Iran, And Provision Of Implementation Authorities For Aspects Of Certain Statutory Sanctions Outside The Scope Of U.S. Commitments Under The Joint Comprehensive Plan Of Action Of July 14, 2015 (Effective Date - January 16, 2016)
- [13645](#) - Authorizing the Implementation of Certain Sanctions Set Forth in the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 and Additional Sanctions With Respect To Iran (Effective Date - July 1, 2013)
- [13628](#) - Authorizing the Implementation of Certain Sanctions Set Forth in the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 and Additional Sanctions with Respect to Iran (Effective Date - October 9, 2012)
- [13622](#) - Authorizing Additional Sanctions With Respect to Iran (Effective Date - July 30, 2012)
- [13608](#) - Prohibiting Certain Transactions With and Suspending Entry Into the United States of Foreign Sanctions Evaders With Respect to Iran and Syria (Effective Date - May 1, 2012)
- [13606](#) - Blocking the Property and Suspending Entry Into the United States of Certain Persons With Respect to Grave Human Rights Abuses by the Governments of Iran and Syria via Information Technology (Effective Date - April 23, 2012)

- [13599](#) - Blocking Property of the Government of Iran and Iranian Financial Institutions (Effective Date - February 6, 2012)
- [13590](#) - Authorizing the Imposition of Certain Sanctions With Respect to the Provision of Goods, Services, Technology, or Support for Iran's Energy and Petrochemical Sectors (Effective Date - November 20, 2011)
- [13574](#) - Authorizing the Implementation of Certain Sanctions Set Forth in the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as Amended (Effective Date - May 23, 2011)
- [13553](#) - Blocking Property of Certain Persons With Respect to Serious Human Rights Abuses By The Government of Iran and Taking Certain Other Actions (Effective Date - September 29, 2010)
- [13059](#) - Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Iran (Effective Date - August 20, 1997)
- [12959](#) - Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Iran (Effective Date - May 7, 1995)
- [12957](#) - Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to the Development of Iranian Petroleum Resources (Effective Date - March 16, 1995)
- [12613](#) - Prohibiting Imports From Iran (Effective Date - October 29, 1987)
- [12294](#) - Suspension of Litigation Against Iran (Effective Date - February 26, 1981)
- [12284](#) - Restrictions on the Transfer of Property of the Former Shah of Iran (Effective Date - January 23, 1981)
- [12283](#) - Non-Prosecution of Claims of Hostages and for Actions at the United States Embassy and Elsewhere (Effective Date - January 23, 1981)
- [12282](#) - Revocation of Prohibitions Against Transactions Involving Iran (Effective Date - January 23, 1981)
- [12281](#) - Direction To Transfer Certain Iranian Government Assets (Effective Date - January 23, 1981)
- [12280](#) - Direction To Transfer Iranian Government Financial Assets Held By Non-Banking Institutions (Effective Date - January 23, 1981)
- [12279](#) - Direction To Transfer Iranian Govt. Assets Held By Domestic Banks (Effective Date - January 23, 1981)
- [12278](#) - Direction To Transfer Iranian Government Assets Overseas (Effective Date - January 23, 1981)
- [12277](#) - Direction To Transfer Iranian Government Assets (Effective Date - January 23, 1981)
- [12276](#) - Direction Relating to Establishment of Escrow Accounts (Effective Date - January 23, 1981)
- [12211](#) - Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Iran (Effective Date - April 17, 1980)
- [12205](#) - Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Iran (Effective Date - April 17, 1980)

- [12170](#) - Blocking Iranian Government Property (Effective Date - November 14, 1979)

Statutes

- [Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 \(AEDPA\), 18 U.S.C. § 2332d](#)
- [Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 \(CISADA\), PL 111-195](#)
- [Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act \(CAATSA\), PL 115-44](#)
- [Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 \(IFCA\) \(PL 112-239\)](#)
- [International Emergency Economic Powers Act \(IEEPA\), 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701-1706](#)
- [Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as Amended, 50 U.S.C. § 1701 note](#)
- [International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 \(ISDCA\), 22 U.S.C. § 2349aa-9](#)
- [Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 H.R. 1905 \(PL 112-158\)](#)
- [National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2012 PL 112-81](#)
- [National Emergencies Act \(NEA\), 50 U.S.C. §§ 1601-1651](#)
- [Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 \(TSRA\), 22 U.S.C. §§ 7201-7211](#)

Code of Federal Regulations

- [31 CFR Part 535](#) - Iranian Assets Control Regulations
- [31 CFR Part 560](#) - Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations
- [31 CFR Part 561](#) - Iranian Financial Sanctions Regulations
- [31 CFR Part 562](#) - Iranian Human Rights Abuses Sanctions Regulations

Federal Register Notices

- [81 FR 94254-16](#) - Changes to the Iran TSRA regulations and definition of Iranian-origin goods
- [79 FR 18990-14](#) - Final Rule Amending the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations by expanding an existing general license that authorizes the exportation or reexportation of food to individuals and entities in Iran to include the broader category of agricultural commodities.
- [78 FR 16403-13](#) - Amendment to the Iranian Financial Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 561 (the "IFSR"), to implement sections 503 and 504 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (the "TRA") and certain provisions of Executive Order 13622
- [77 FR 75845-12](#) - Publication of Final Rule Amending the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR Part 560

- [77 FR 66918-12](#) - Amendments to the Iranian Financial Sanctions Regulations to implement sections 214 through 216 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012
- [77 FR 64666-12](#) - 31 CFR Part 560 - Iranian Transactions Regulations; Final Rule
- [77 FR 16170-12](#) - Amendment to the Iranian Transactions Regulations to redefine the term "entity owned or controlled by the Government of Iran" to substantially conform to the definition in the amended Iranian Financial Sanctions Regulations
- [77 FR 11724-12](#) - Amendment to the Iranian Financial Sanctions Regulations: Implementing subsection 1245(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 ("NDAA")
- [76 FR 63197-11](#) - Iranian Transactions Regulations - Amendments to authorize certain consular funds transfers and the transportation of human remains
- [76 FR 63191-11](#) - Iranian Transactions Regulations - Amendments to authorize the exportation or reexportation of food items
- [76 FR 7695-11](#) - Iranian Transactions Regulations - regulations with respect to Iran to implement Executive Order 13553
- [75 FR 59611-10](#) - Iranian Transactions Regulations - Amendment to remove general licenses authorizing the importation of, and dealings in, certain foodstuffs and carpets of Iranian origin and related services
- [75 FR 49836-10](#) - Iranian Financial Sanctions Regulations - New regulations to implement the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010
- [75 FR 34630-10](#) - amendment to the Iranian Transactions Regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations to expand the scope of Appendix A to Part 560 to encompass any person determined by OFAC to be the Government of Iran
- [75 FR 10997-10](#) - Amendments to authorize certain types of exportation
- [74 FR 61030-09](#) - an interim final rule which makes technical changes to certain sections of the Sudanese Sanctions Regulations and the Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 CFR parts 538 and 560
- [74 FR 36397-09](#) - allows U.S. banks to continue operating the accounts of U.S. persons who are temporarily in Iran
- [73 FR 73788-08](#) - Final rule amending the Iranian Transactions Regulations to expand the scope of Appendix A
- [73 FR 66541-08](#) - Revoking an authorization previously granted to U.S. depository institutions to process U-turn transfers
- [72 FR 15831-07](#) - Amendment to the Iranian Transactions Regulations related to the movement of specific goods via diplomatic pouch
- [72 FR 12980-07](#) - Clarification of Policy with Respect to the Process for Issuing Certain TSRA Licenses

- [71 FR 53569-06](#) - Treasury Cuts Iran's Bank Saderat Off From U.S. Financial System
- [71 FR 48795-06](#) - Official Activities of Certain U.S. Organizations
- [71 FR 29251-06](#) - Revisions to IEEPA made by the Combating Terrorism Financing Act of 2005
- [70 FR 15761-05](#) - Administrative Collection of Civil Penalties
- [70 FR 15583-05](#) - Broker-dealer amendment to ITR.
- [69 FR 75468-04](#) - General License for Publishing Activities
- [68 FR 11741-03](#) - Authorization of Certain Humanitarian Activities by Nongovernmental Organizations in Iraq and Iran
- [66 FR 38553-01](#) - Amendments to the Iranian Assets Control Regulations
- [66 FR 36683-01](#) - Exports of Agricultural Products, Medicines, and Medical Devices to Cuba, Sudan, Libya, and Iran; Cuba Travel-Related Transactions

United Nations Security Council Resolutions

- [2231](#) - Endorses the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (20 July 2015)

The provisions of Security Council resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), 1835 (2008), 1929 (2010), and 2224 (2015) have been terminated subject to re-imposition in the event of significant non-performance of JCPOA commitments.

- [1929](#) - Reaffirming its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (9 June 2010)
- [1803](#) - Reaffirming its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (3 March 2008)
- [1747](#) - Reaffirming its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (24 March 2007)
- [1737](#) - Reaffirming its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (23 December 2006)
- [1696](#) - Reaffirming its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (31 July 2006)

Last Updated: 5/8/2018 2:48 PM

