TIMELINE: HOW WASHINGTON HAS TIGHTENED THE SCREWS

**EXECUTIVE ORDER 13902**
Targets the construction, mining, manufacturing, textile, and financial sectors of Iran's economy and restricts access to the U.S. financial system of any foreign financial institution that facilitates transactions in those sectors.

2016-2018: Sanctions relief provided through the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

**EXECUTIVE ORDER 13846**
Re-imposes banking, energy, and shipping sanctions waived as a result of U.S. participation in the JCPOA, following U.S. withdrawal.

2017 - 2020: Executive orders target the Supreme Leader’s office, conventional arms transfers, and Iran's metals sector; IRGC designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization; waivers allowing import of Iranian oil ended; and secondary sanctions expanded through CAATSA.

**IRAN FREEDOM AND COUNTER-PROLIFERATION ACT**
Targets Iran's shipping, energy, and shipbuilding sectors.

**IRAN THREAT REDUCTION AND SYRIA HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**
Tightens sanctions on Iran's energy, shipping and financial sectors, as well as on the IRGC.

2001 – 2012: Executive orders target Iranian financial institutions, proliferation to and from Iran, terrorism, and Iranian entities enabling human rights abuses; Iran designated as a jurisdiction of primary money laundering concern; and Iran Freedom Support Act signed into law.

**COMPREHENSIVE IRAN SANCTIONS, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND DIVESTMENT ACT**
Tightens restrictions on financial investments related to Iran and on Iran's development of petroleum resources.

2000 - 2010: Trade and investment prohibitions for U.S. parties were consolidated and clarified.

**IRAN, NORTH KOREA, AND SYRIA NONPROLIFERATION ACT**
Authorizes sanctions on foreign entities that knowingly traffic in items that contribute to the development of WMD or missiles to or from Iran (as of 2000), Syria (as of 2005), and North Korea (as of 2006).

1993 – 1996: Several measures passed aimed at preventing WMD proliferation through sanctions on foreign entities pursuing nuclear and other WMD programs, or contributing to such programs through exports.

Since the national emergency declared in response to the 1979 hostage crisis, the U.S. has sought to block property interests linked to the government of Iran; the emergency has been renewed annually since that time.