**Timeline of economic sanctions against Russia**

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| **Type of sanctions** | **Country** | **Adoption** | **Entry into force** | **Retaliatory measures** |
| Visa bans and asset freezes against not-yet-specified individuals considered responsible for the political destabilization of Ukraine | US | 6 March 2014 | 10 March 2014 |  |
| Visa bans and asset freezes against 21 persons considered responsible for the political destabilization of Ukraine (extended to more individuals and entities from 2014 to 2018) | EU + US | 17 March 2014 | 17 March 2014 |  |
| Ban on business transactions within the US territory targeted to 7 Russian officials and 17 companies | US | 28 April 2014 | 28 April 2014 |  |
| Import ban on goods from Crimea and Sevastopol, unless accompanied by a Ukrainian certificate of preferential origin + prohibition to provide financial and insurance services related to the import of such goods | EU | 23 June 2014 | 25 June 2014 |  |
| Extension of the ban on business transactions within the US territory to 2 major Russian energy companies and 2 major Russian banks | US | 16 July 2014 | 17 July 2014 |  |
| Extension of sanctions in Crimea and Sevastopol: prohibition of investment and of export of key equipment and technology for infrastructure projects in the transport, telecommunications and energy sectors and in relation to the exploitation of oil, gas and minerals + prohibition to provide financial and insurance services related to such transactions | EU | 30 July 2014 | 31 July 2014 |  |
| Sanctions in several sectors:   * Energy: on sensitive goods and technologies when they are destined for deep water oil exploration and production, arctic oil exploration and production or shale oil projects * Defense: prohibition of import and export of arms and related materiel on the EU common military list * Dual use: on dual use goods and technology for military use or to military end-users * Russia’s access to EU capital markets: on transactions in or the provision of financing or investment services or dealing in new bonds or equity or similar financial instruments with a maturity exceeding 90 days issued by the 5 Russian state-owned banks | EU + US | 31 July 2014 (EU)  11-12 September 2014 (US) | 1 August 2014 (EU)  11-12 September 2014 (US) |  |
|  |  | 7 August 2014 | 7 August 2014 | Embargoes: complete ban on imports of beef and pork meet, fruits and vegetables, poultry, fish, cheese, milk and other dairy products |
| Extension of sanctions in several sectors:   * Energy: on certain services necessary for deep water oil exploitation and production, arctic oil exploration or production and shale oil projects * Dual use: 9 mixed defense companies will no longer receive dual use goods from the EU * Russia’s access to EU capital markets: prohibition for EU nationals and companies to provide loans to the 5 Russian state-owned banks and extension to financial instruments with a maturity exceeding 30 days (90 days previously) issued by the 5 Russian state-owned banks, and extension to the related services + same restrictions for Russia’s 3 major defense companies and 3 major energy companies | EU + US | 8 September 2014 | 8 September 2014 |  |
|  |  | 21 October 2014 | 21 October 2014 | Embargoes: extension of the ban to more meat products |
| Extension of sanctions in Crimea and Sevastopol in several sectors:   * Investment: prohibition of investment, including in real estate, entities, companies or supply related services * Tourism: EU operators are not allowed to supply tourism services * Transport, telecommunications and energy: prohibition to export certain goods and technology, and to provide technical assistance, brokering, construction or engineering services related to infrastructure | EU | 18 December 2014 | 20 December 2014 |  |
| Prohibition of investment in Crimea and of import and export of US goods and services from or to Crimea | US | 19 December 2014 | 19 December 2014 |  |
| Additional unilateral sanctions under the “Countering America’s adversaries through sanctions Act”: under Section 232 on pipelines **planned but not yet implemented** + under Sections 223 on oil and Russian state-owned railway, mining and metal companies, 228 relating to transactions with human rights abusers, 231 on persons engaging in transactions with the intelligence or defense sectors of the Russian government and 233 on investment in or facilitation of Russian state-owned assets + prohibition for US persons from being involved in new deep-water, Arctic offshore or shale projects with substantial Russian interest | US | 2 August 2017 | August 2017 |  |
| Prohibition from conducting business and asset freezes on 19 Russian individuals and 5 entities for meddling in the 2016 US election and malicious cyber-attacks | US | 15 March 2018 | 15 March 2018 |  |
| Extension of visa bans and asset freezes to 155 persons and 38 entities | EU + US | March 2018 | March 2018 |  |
| Extension of prohibition from conducting business and asset freezes to 7 Russian oligarchs, 12 companies, 17 senior government officials, 1 state-owned weapons trading company and 1 bank, as a reaction to the Salisbury attack in the UK | US | 6 April 2018 | 6 April 2018 |  |

**NOTES:**

**EU economic sanctions** against Russia are prolonged every 6 months, each time following an assessment of the Minsk agreements implementation. They are currently extended until **31 July 2018**.

**Russian countermeasures** are currently extended until **31 December 2018**.

**US economic sanctions** against Russia were extended on 2 March 2018 until **2 March 2019**.

**Timeline of economic sanctions against Iran**

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| **Type of sanctions** | **Country** | **Adoption** | **Entry into force** | **Sanctions remaining in place** |
| Adoption of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA; Iran nuclear deal) planning the lifting of sanctions | EU  France  UK  Germany  US  Russia  China | 18 October 2015  “Adoption Day” | 16 January 2016  “Implementation Day” |  |
| Comprehensive lifting of all UN Security Council sanctions | EU + US | 18 October 2015 | 16 January 2016 |  |
| Lifting of all nuclear-related EU sanctions 🡪 activities allowed:   * Financial, banking and insurance measures * Oil, gas and petrochemical sectors * Shipping, shipbuilding and transport sectors * Gold, other precious metals, banknotes and coinage * Nuclear proliferation-related measures * Metals * Software * Associated services * De-listing of persons, entities and bodies under visa bans and asset freezes | EU | 18 October 2015 | 16 January 2016 | * Arms embargo * Missile technology sanctions * Nuclear proliferation-related sanctions 🡪 restrictions on certain nuclear-related transfers and activities, and restrictions on certain metals and software * Certain persons and entities remain under visa bans and asset freezes * Sanctions imposed in view of human rights abuses and support for terrorism |
| Lifting of nuclear-related US secondary sanctions 🡪 activities allowed:   * Financial and banking measures * Insurance measures * Energy and petrochemical sectors * Shipping, shipbuilding and port sectors * Gold and other precious metals * Software and metals * Automotive sector * Associated services * De-listing of persons and entities under visa bans and asset freezes (SDN list) * Nuclear proliferation-related measures * Commercial passenger aircraft and related parts and services * Iranian-origin carpets and foodstuffs | US | 18 October 2015 | 16 January 2016 | * US domestic trade embargo * Restrictions on transactions or dealings with the government of Iran and Iranian financial institutions * Certain persons and entities remain under visa bans and asset freezes (SDN list) * Sanctions imposed in view of Iran’s support for terrorism, ballistic missile program, human rights abuses and destabilizing activity in the region |
| Under the “Countering America’s adversaries through sanctions Act”, expansion of US secondary sanctions against Iranian military activities, ballistic missile program and support for terrorism, and sharpen focus on the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps and its affiliates | US | 2 August 2017 | August 2017 |  |
| US withdrawal from the JCPOA and non-renewal of waivers on sanctions 🡪 90-day and 180-day wind-down periods for activities involving Iran | US | 8 May 2018 | 6 August and 4 November 2018 |  |
| Revision of the EU Blocking Statute Regulation: launch of the formal process to activate the Blocking Statute by updating the list of US sanctions on Iran falling within its scope  Other measures: removing obstacles for the European Investment Bank to support investment in Iran | EU | 6 June 2018  Commission Delegated Regulation | 2-month period before the entry into force (6 August 2018 at the latest) during which the European Parliament and the Council can object to these measures |  |
| US sanctions re-imposed after the 90-day wind-down period:   * Sanctions on the purchase or acquisition of USD banknotes by the government of Iran * Sanctions on Iran’s trade in gold or precious metals * 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 * 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 * Sanctions on the purchase, subscription to, or facilitation of the issuance of Iranian sovereign debt * Sanctions on Iran’s automotive sector * Sanctions on import of Iranian-origin carpets and foodstuffs * Sanctions on activities related to commercial passenger aircraft and related parts and services | US |  | 6 August 2018 |  |
| US sanctions re-imposed after the 180-day wind-down period:   * 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 * 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; * 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) * 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) * Sanctions on the provision of underwriting services, insurance, or reinsurance * Sanctions on Iran’s energy sector | US |  | 4 November 2018 |  |
| US sanctions re-imposed after the wind-down period effective 5 November 2018:   * Sanctions on activities previously authorized pursuant to General License H * Visa bans and asset freezes (SDN list) | US |  | 5 November 2018 |  |
| Lifting of nuclear proliferation-related EU sanctions 8 years after Adoption Day, or upon an International Atomic Energy Agency report stating that nuclear material in Iran remains in peaceful activities, whichever is earlier | EU (and the remaining JCPOA parties) | 18 October 2015 | 18 October 2023  Transition Day |  |
| Termination of all remaining UN and EU measures 10 years after Adoption Day, if the provisions of previous UN Security Council resolutions have not been reinstated | EU (and the remaining JCPOA parties) | 18 October 2015 | 18 October 2025  UN Security Council resolution Termination Day |  |