

Full Length Research

The UN Sanctions on Iran from 2006 to 2014

***Mushtaq Ahmad Ganai**

*Ph.D. Scholar in Faculty of Social Science, Department of Political Science, Barkatullah University Bhopal -46200.
E-mail:darmohd666@gmail.com.

Accepted 28 June 2016

Sanctions regimes on Iran have proved very effective and critical over some past years and have taken a serious toll on Iran's economy and people. In 1995, The United States imposed embargoes against Iran and enlarged them to include corporations dealing with the Iranian government.^[1] In 23 December 2006 the UN Security Council passed 1696 and 1937 Resolution^[2] and imposed severe sanctions after Iran denied to set aside its uranium enrichment program. On the onset of sanctions on Iran, United States initially targeted its exports of refined Petroleum products, Oil, Gas and Petrochemicals, and Business dealings with the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps and also it included shipping, web-hosting services insurance banking and transactions (along with the Iran's Central Bank), for commercial enterprises, and also the domain name of registration services.^[3] Since the Islamic revolution of 1979, the United States has led international exertions and heavy efforts to use deteriorating embargoes on Iranian policies^[4] along with the Iran's uranium enrichment program, which was approximated by Western governments that Iran's developing capability of nuclear enrichment program would lead to produce nuclear weapons. But Iran forcefully convinced that its nuclear program is for civilian purposes, including medical and generating electricity etc.^[5]

Key words: UN, US, sanctions, nuclear program, Economy, energy, Iran.

Cite This Article As: Ganai MA (2016). The UN Sanctions on Iran from 2006 to 2014. Inter. J. Polit. Sci. Develop. 4(6): 193-198

Brief history of sanctions

In 1979, first sanctions against Iran were followed by the capture of American diplomats in Tehran. U.S President Jimmy Carter issued an executive order seizing Iranian property in the United States and declaring that "*the situation in Iran constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy and economy of the United States*"^[6] and President Ronald Reagan stated, Iran to the state sponsors of terrorism list after an attack by Iran sponsored Hezbollah in 1983 killed 241 United States Marines in Beirut. Again in 1995 President Bill Clinton issued two executive orders that

banned all US trade and investment in Iran. The following year, he signed the Iran's Sanctions Act, which imposed sanctions on any firm that invest in Iran's energy sector. This Act was also "*Secondary*" means outside American Companies are also subject to its Jurisdiction by virtue of threat. Those companies who are willing to do business with Iran can't do with US. However European countries mentioned these sanctions as "*extra terrorist*" and the European Union threatened to challenge the sanctions in the World Trade Organization. The United States softened and agreed to give up the energy more

frequently in challenging Iran's development of weapons of mass destruction.

United Nations Sanctions from 2006 to 2014.

In 2003, Germany, U.K, and the France began negotiations with Iran, following the insight that the Iran had been secretly making a Uranium Enrichment facility at Natanz and a heavy water production plant at Arak. But in 2005 the election of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad as President, all negotiations collapsed and Iran ended suspension of Uranium conversion. IAEA formerly referred Iran to the UN Security Council, finding Tehran in Non-compliance with its obligations in 2006. The UN Security council passed 6 resolutions that target Iran's nuclear and ballistic missile program from 2006 to 2010 (see figure 1)

Although the sanctions are limited in scope i: e (they do not impose big sanctions on Iran's Energy or financial factors) and they provide international legal justification particularly Resolution 1929 highlighted "*the potential connection between Iran's revenues derived from its Energy sector and the funding of Iran's Proliferation sensitive nuclear activities*". Also European Union takes action, targeting Iran's Gas and Oil sectors and finally paved the way for a full European Union Embargo of Iranian Oil^[7].

So many resolutions have been passed by UN from 2006 to 2014 to restrict the Iranian nuclear enrichment program and to curb the economic development and prosperity of Iran.

When nuclear talks between Iran and Western governments were stalled and seen as a failure, they were cited as a reason to enforce stronger economic sanctions on Iran.^[8] On 2 April 2015, the P5+1 and Iran, meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, reached a provisional agreement on a framework that, once finalized and implemented, would lift most of the sanctions in exchange for limits on Iran's nuclear programs extending for at least ten years.^{[9][10][11][12]} As a result, UN sanctions were lifted on 16 January 2016

On 31 July 2006, United Nations Security Council has passed Resolution 1696 postulated that Iran should suspend all nuclear enrichment-related activities and reprocessing program.

On 23 December 2006, United Nations Security Council has passed Resolution 1737, as against the proliferation risks showed by the Iranian nuclear program. And also in these circumstances, by Iran's continuing failure to meet the demands of the Board of Governors of an international Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to abide by, with the purveys of Security Council resolution 1696 (2006).^[13] As it was made necessary for Iran to postpone the nuclear energy enrichment-related program and reprocessing activities and to cooperate with the

IAEA. The harsh sanctions as imposed on Iran, banning the supply of nuclear-related material and technology, and to freeze the assets of delighted personalities and some firms belonged to the program.

On 24 March 2007, United Nations Security Council has passed Resolution 1747, imposed sanctions on arms embargo and amplified the freeze on Iranian assets.

Resolution 1803 has been passed On 3 March 2008 by the United Nations Security Council magnified the assets freezes and called upon states to inspect Iranian ships, aircraft, and to monitor the activities of Iranian banks, and also to watch the movement of individuals active with the program through their territory.

Resolution 1835 has been passed by the United Nations Security Council in 2008.

On 9 June 2010 Resolution 1929 has been passed by the United Nations Security Council and Banned Iran from taking part in any activities as concerned to the ballistic missile program, froze the funds and assets of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines, prevent the provision of financial services used for sensitive nuclear activities, strained the arms sanctions, travel bans on some great personalities attached with the program, and recommended that states to vigil the Iranian cargo, ban the servicing of Iranian vessels active in prohibited actions, and prevent financial institutions working in their territory from opening offices and accounts in Iran, closely watch Iranian personalities and individuals when dealing with them, ban on the opening of Iranian banks on their territory and to prevent Iranian banks from entering into relationship with their banks if it might add to the nuclear energy program.

On 9 June 2011 United Nations Security Council has passed Resolution 1984, this resolution broadened the mandate of the board of experts that encourages the Iran Sanctions Committee for one year.

On 7 June 2012 United Nations Security Council has passed Resolution 2049, rejuvenated the authorization of the Iran Sanctions Committee's Panel of experts and analysts for 13 months.

On 20 July 2015, United Nations Security Council has passed Resolution 2231 and sets out a schedule for suspending and finally lifting UN sanctions, and with certain strict provisions to impose UN sanctions again in case of, if Iran fails to fulfill the necessary conditions as suggested by the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

Major U.S. Sanctions Actions, 2006–2014

Financial and energy sectors were mostly targeted. Here, these sectors are underlined separately and easily.

Energy Sanctions: 10 percent of world Crude Oil

Figure: 1 UN Security Council Resolution against Iran:

Number	Date	Description of selected Items
1696	July 2006	Called upon states to “exercise vigilance and prevent the transfer” of material for nuclear and ballistic missile purposes
1737	December 2006	Banned export to Iran of “all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology” related to nuclear activities or development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banned provision to Iran of technical or financial assistance related to nuclear activities. • Banned Iranian export of nuclear-related equipment and material. • Froze assets of individuals and companies involved in nuclear and ballistic missile programs.
1747	March 2007	Banned export by Iran of “any arms or related materiel.” Expanded list of sanctioned individuals and companies
1803	March 2008	Expanded prohibitions on trade in sensitive nuclear equipment and materials. Banned travel by sanctioned individuals. Expanded list of sanctioned individuals and companies
1835	September 2008	Reaffirmed previous resolutions
1929	June 2010	Prohibited Iranian investment in foreign nuclear activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banned export to Iran of major weapons systems and banned provision to Iran of technical or financial assistance related to acquiring these systems. • Called on states to inspect “all cargo to and from Iran” if suspected of transferring illicit materials. • Called on states to prevent the provision of financial services that would facilitate Iranian sanctions evasion. • Expanded list of sanctioned individuals and companies

reserves lies in Iran and 65 percent of Government income came from Oil revenue are Gas and Oil and sanctions from U.N were mostly on Iran’s Energy Sector to put down its ability to generate, sell transport and profit from these resources.

Sanctions of Iranian Oil: sanctions from United States and European Union have driven 2.5 million barrels per day to 1.1 million barrels per day of Iranian Oil export in 2011. (See figure 2) all American Companies were banned to trade with Iran’s Oil Companies since 1995 and in 2012. European Union also imposed sanctions on

Oil trade, but today U.S only permits some countries to purchase Iranian Oil like Turkey, Taiwan, Japan, China, South Korea and India at a fixed level.

Restricting access to Oil revenues:

in accordance with U.S sanctions law remove from sales the 6 buyers of Iranian Oil were locked up and Iran is bound to purchase only humanitarian goods from the revenue (anywhere in the world) totally more than 100

Figure 2. Major U.S. Sanctions Actions, 2006–present

Name	Date	Description of select elements
Iran Freedom Support Act	September 2006	Sanctioned involvement in Iranian development of WMD/advanced conventional weapons. Codified U.S. trade ban
Executive Order 13438	July 2007	Blocked property of those involved in destabilizing Iraq.
Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability & Divestment Act	July 2010	Sanctioned sale to Iran of gasoline or supporting domestic gasoline industry. Sanctioned foreign financial institutions connected with WMD or terrorism.
Executive Order 13553	September 2010	Blocked property of those involved in human rights abuses in Iran.
Executive Order 13572	April 2011	Blocked property of those involved in human rights abuses in Syria, including Iranians.
Executive Order 13590	November 2011	Sanctioned contributing to maintenance or expansion of Iranian petroleum resources.
Sect.311 Money Laundering designation, USA PATRIOT Act	November 2011	Designated Iranian financial sector as jurisdiction of “primary money laundering concern.”
Section 1245, NDAA FY 2012	December 2011	Restricted export of Iranian oil. Codified Section 311 Money Laundering designation.
Name	Date	Description of select elements
Executive Order 13599	February 2012	Blocked all Iranian government property under U.S. jurisdiction.
Executive Order 13606	April 2012	Blocked property of those involved with human rights abuses perpetrated through information technology.
Executive Order 13608	May 2012	Sanctioned evaders of sanctions.

Figure 2. continuation

Executive Order 13622	July 2012	Sanctioned foreign financial institutions that facilitate petroleum sales.
Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012	August 2012	Sanctioned support of petroleum sector. Mandated that Iran's oil revenue be "locked up" in special escrow accounts.
Executive Order 13628	October 2012	Expanded Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act
Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012	January 2013	Sanctioned involvement in Iranian energy, shipping or shipbuilding, or provision of insurance or reinsurance to shipping firms. Sanctioned provision of precious metals to Iran.
Executive Order 13645	June 2013	Sanctioned involvement in Iranian automotive industry. Blocked assets of banks doing business in rials, the currency of Iran.

billion, Iran has left much of that money- in this unique form of written agreement.

CONCLUSION

UN resolutions were passed for Iran's nuclear activities by restricting its reach to key resources through different measures to control the financing and equipment, materials and technology for its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) Programs. It has clearly set up the cost to Iran of its nuclear program related activities. From the past several years, the IAEA reports highlighted some significant and technical problems that have circumscribed the Iran's progress in uranium enrichment, and to some extent there are also anecdotal reports of sufferings in obtaining parts and materials related to its development. In addition to this, IAEA and ISIS reports clearly show a fairly slow and steady pace of uranium enrichment even with these obstacles and hindrances. The role played by UN sanctions to isolate Iran from the rest of the world have been mostly successful to some extent for a particular period of time. More recently, the UN has also pointed out, disapproval over human rights abuses in Iran. The General Assembly also passed a resolution calling for improvements in human rights in Iran and, as noted, the UN Human Rights Council appointed a special rapporteur for Iran. Generally, with the slow and steady elaboration and tightening of UNSC

sanctions on Iran, it is now becoming more and more isolated economically and politically from the outside world. The objective measures against Iran have been carefully projected to target high personalities of Iran who are linked with the Uranium enrichment program. Also the significant target of specific flows, nuclear and missile-related technologies, arms and ammunition items, services, and finances that could contribute to Iran's developmental processes and activities were also sanctioned. The resolutions expressed boundary not only what Iran has to do to get the sanctions lifted, but also what the international community would be willing to do, to help Iran, to develop legitimate, peaceful nuclear energy program. Sanctions restrict the supply of vessels or of services to Iran's shipping or shipbuilding Industries under U.S and European Union sanctions law and all Companies are banned from providing insurance or reinsurance services to Iranian Oil Companies or Tankers. Ability to invest in Oil Production. US sanctions disallowed companies from selling to Iran equipment used in Oil and Gas production. They also banned foreign industries for making substantial investments in Oil and Gas fields, because to undermine Iran's ability to modernize its Oil sector. European sanctions likewise banned the planning of Oil and Gas technology and equipment.

REFERENCES

1. Ariel Zirulnick (24 February 2011). "Sanction Qaddafi? How 5 nations have reacted to sanctions: Iran". *The Christian Science Monitor*. Retrieved 13 February 2012.
2. "Security Council demands Iran suspend uranium enrichment by 31 August, or face possible economic, diplomatic sanctions". *United Nations*. 31 July 2006.
3. "31 CFR 560.540 – Exportation of certain services and software incident to Internet-based communications.". *Legal Information Institute, Cornell University Law School. United States Statutes at Large*. 10 March 2010. Retrieved 5 May 2013.
4. Younis, Mohamed (7 February 2013). "Iranians Feel Bite of Sanctions, Blame U.S., Not Own Leaders". *Gallup World. Gallup*. Retrieved 5 May 2013.
5. Michelle Nichols and Louis Charbonneau (5 October 2012). "U.N. chief says sanctions on Iran affecting its people". *Reuters (United Nations)*. Retrieved 5 May 2013.
6. The Iran Refines Petroleum Sanctions Act 2009, HR 2194, passed on 15 December 2009, by the House of Representatives.
7. On 28 January 2010, the senate passed the comprehensive Iran sanctions, accountability and divestment Act of 2009 or S 2799.
8. Timothy Alexander Guzman (10 April 2013). "New Economic Sanctions on Iran, Washington's Regime Change Strategy". *Global Research*. Retrieved 5 May 2013.
9. "Iranian nuclear deal: Mixed reaction greets tentative agreement". 3 April 2015.
10. Louis Charbonneau and Stephanie Nebehay (2 April 2015). "Iran, world powers reach initial deal on reining in Tehran's nuclear program". *Reuters*.
11. "Iran nuclear talks: 'Framework' deal agreed". *BBC News*.
12. Elise Labott, Mariano Castillo and Catherine E. Shoichet, CNN (2 April 2015). "Iran nuclear deal framework announced – CNN.com". *CNN*.
13. Joshua Mitnick (June 19, 2014). "U.S. Treasury Secretary Reassures Israel on Iran Sanctions". Retrieved June 23, 2014.
14. "UN Sanctions". *Department of foreign affairs and Trade. Australia*. Retrieved 16 March 2013.