

# PLAIN-LANGUAGE GUIDE

# Iran Sanctions

A Plain-English Reference for Compliance Professionals New to Sanctions

Prepared by [mrsanctions.com](https://mrsanctions.com) | Updated May 2026

*Not legal advice. Verify all content against current OFAC publications before use.*

## 1. What Is This Law — and Why Does It Matter to You?

The United States has imposed sweeping economic sanctions on Iran for decades. These sanctions restrict what American companies and individuals can do in business with Iran — and increasingly, they also affect non-American companies that do business in Iran-related sectors.

The core purpose of the Iran sanctions regime is to deny Iran the economic resources to fund its nuclear program, its military activities, and its support for terrorism. The sanctions are the most comprehensive that the U.S. government administers.

If you work in compliance, finance, legal, operations, or trade — even at a company that does not directly trade with Iran — you may encounter Iran sanctions in your work. A supplier, a customer, a correspondent bank, or a vessel could bring Iran-related risk to a transaction.

Who This Affects	What the Risk Is	Where It Comes From
U.S. companies, individuals, and banks	Criminal and civil penalties for prohibited transactions; blocked property	Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations (ITSR) — 31 CFR Part 560
Foreign companies in energy, oil, shipping, metals, finance	Designation on U.S. blacklist (SDN); cut off from U.S. banking system	Secondary sanctions: CISADA, IFCA, EO 13846, EO 13902
Foreign banks processing Iran-related payments	Prohibited from holding U.S. correspondent accounts (CAPTA)	CISADA; Iranian Financial Sanctions Regulations (31 CFR Part 561)
Third countries importing Iranian oil (2026)	Potential tariffs on all exports to the United States	Executive Order of February 6, 2026

### KEY COMPLIANCE TAKEAWAY

Iran sanctions affect not just companies that deal directly with Iran — they also affect non-U.S. companies in the oil, energy, shipping, and financial sectors that may have no U.S. business at all.

## 2. Essential Concepts — Terms You Need to Know

Before reading any further, it helps to understand a handful of terms. Sanctions use specialized vocabulary, and the words are often used very precisely. A misunderstanding of what 'blocked' means, for example, can lead to a serious compliance error.

**Blocking / Asset Freeze:** When a person or entity is 'blocked,' U.S. persons cannot do any business with them and any property they hold in the U.S. or in the hands of U.S. persons must be frozen — held in place, not transferred, not paid out. It is not confiscation; it is a freeze. The owner retains legal title but cannot use the property.

**SDN List (Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List):** The main U.S. government blacklist. If a person, company, vessel, or aircraft appears on this list, U.S. persons are prohibited from virtually all dealings with them. The list is maintained by OFAC at [ofac.treasury.gov](https://ofac.treasury.gov). You should check it before any significant transaction.

**NS-MBS List (Non-SDN Menu-Based Sanctions List):** A separate, lesser-known list. Persons on this list face specific U.S. government penalties, but their property is not automatically blocked for U.S. persons in the same way the SDN List works. This list is often used for secondary sanctions consequences.

**50% Rule:** If a person or company is on the SDN List, any entity that is owned 50% or more (in total) by SDN-listed persons is also treated as blocked — even if that entity is not separately named on any list. You must trace ownership, not just check names. This rule does NOT apply to the NS-MBS List.

**Secondary Sanctions:** Sanctions that reach non-U.S. persons who have no direct connection to the United States but engage in certain activities involving Iran. If a German company does a large oil deal with Iran, the U.S. can put that company on the SDN List or cut off its access to the U.S. banking system — even though the deal involved no U.S. persons or dollars.

**General License (GL):** A pre-approved permission for a whole category of transactions. If a general license covers what you want to do, you do not need to ask OFAC for permission — you just need to comply with the license's conditions. Think of it like a standing permit.

**Specific License:** An individual permission from OFAC for a transaction that is not covered by a general license. You must apply, explain what you want to do, and wait for OFAC's approval. For Iran, specific licenses for commercial transactions are rarely granted.

**OFAC:** The Office of Foreign Assets Control — the U.S. Treasury bureau that administers sanctions. OFAC publishes the SDN List, issues general licenses, processes specific license applications, and brings civil enforcement actions.

**ITSR:** Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations — the main rulebook for Iran sanctions applicable to U.S. persons, found at 31 CFR Part 560. This is the source document for most of the rules discussed in this guide.

**IEEPA:** International Emergency Economic Powers Act — the main law that allows the U.S. President to declare a national emergency and impose economic sanctions. Most Iran sanctions are authorized by IEEPA.

**CAPTA:** Correspondent Account or Payable-Through Account sanctions — a penalty that prohibits U.S. banks from maintaining correspondent banking relationships with a foreign bank that has violated Iran sanctions. Effectively cuts the foreign bank off from the global dollar system.

**Government of Iran (GOI):** Broadly defined — includes all Iranian government agencies, state-owned companies, and the Central Bank of Iran (CBI). Iranian state-linked companies are not always easy to identify; the definition is expansive.

### 3. What Does the Law Actually Do?

Iran sanctions work on two levels. The first level — sometimes called 'primary sanctions' — applies to U.S. persons. The second level — 'secondary sanctions' — reaches non-U.S. persons in specific sectors.

### 3.1 Level One: The Complete U.S. Person Ban

If you are a U.S. person — a U.S. citizen, U.S. company, U.S. bank, or anyone physically in the United States — the Iran sanctions impose a near-total embargo. This is not a partial restriction. It is a comprehensive ban on almost all dealings with Iran, Iranian persons, and Iranian-origin goods.

What Is Banned for U.S. Persons	Plain-English Explanation
Importing Iranian goods	You cannot bring Iranian-origin goods into the United States — not carpets, not oil, not manufactured goods. The prohibition applies even if the goods passed through other countries first.
Exporting goods or services to Iran	You cannot sell or ship products or services to Iran, even indirectly through a third country. If you have 'reason to know' the goods will end up in Iran, you are potentially liable — even without actual knowledge.
Dealing in Iranian-origin goods anywhere in the world	Even outside the U.S., a U.S. person cannot warehouse, transport, finance, or insure Iranian-origin goods. This is one of the broadest provisions in U.S. sanctions law.
New investment in Iran	You cannot invest in Iranian businesses or projects — no equity stakes, no loans for Iranian projects, no joint ventures with Iranian entities.
Facilitating transactions	You cannot help a non-U.S. person do something that you yourself would be banned from doing. This includes approving, financing, or providing corporate sign-off on a foreign subsidiary's Iran-related deals.
Dealing with blocked persons	You cannot do business with anyone on the SDN List — and by extension, cannot do business with entities they own 50% or more (the 50% Rule).

#### WATCH OUT — THE 'FACILITATION' TRAP FOR MULTINATIONALS

Many U.S. companies with foreign operations believe that if their foreign subsidiary does an Iran deal — using no U.S. money, no U.S. goods, no U.S. staff — they are in the clear. They are often wrong.

If a U.S. parent's compliance officer approves the deal, if a U.S. parent finances it, or if the subsidiary uses IT systems or infrastructure controlled from the United States, the U.S. person is 'facilitating' the transaction — which is independently prohibited. OFAC has pursued enforcement on exactly this basis.

### 3.2 Level Two: Secondary Sanctions — Why Non-U.S. Companies Care

Secondary sanctions are the reason that companies in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East — with no U.S. business — still have to worry about Iran sanctions. The United States has made it clear that foreign companies that deal with Iran in certain ways risk being cut off from the U.S. financial system and placed on the SDN blacklist.

Imagine your company is based in Singapore and does shipping work for Iranian oil customers. You have no U.S. employees, no U.S. bank accounts, and no U.S. contracts. But under secondary sanctions, the U.S. government could still designate your company — blocking any U.S. person from doing business with you and effectively making you a pariah in international trade.

The sectors covered by secondary sanctions include:

- Petroleum and petrochemicals (including processing Iranian oil — as of October 2024, any person knowingly operating in Iran's petroleum/petrochemical sector is at risk)
- Shipping and shipbuilding (including vessels that transport Iranian crude)
- Financial services (including foreign banks that process large Iran-related payments)
- Metals: iron, steel, aluminum, copper

- Insurance (covering Iran-related shipments or entities)
- Arms and military equipment

#### CRITICAL — NO DOLLAR THRESHOLD FOR SECONDARY SANCTIONS

Secondary sanctions under CISADA and IFCA are triggered by 'significant transactions' — but there is no dollar amount that makes a transaction automatically significant or automatically safe. OFAC looks at the frequency, value, and importance of the transaction to Iran's sanctioned activities. A single large oil cargo can be significant. A pattern of small payments can also be significant. There is no safe harbor based on dollar value alone.

#### KEY COMPLIANCE TAKEAWAY

The Iran sanctions impose a near-total trade ban on U.S. persons, and separately threaten non-U.S. companies in energy, finance, and shipping with blacklisting and loss of U.S. market access — even with no U.S. business nexus.

## 4. Where the Rules Come From

You do not need to memorize the legal hierarchy, but it helps to know where to look when you need the source document. Iran sanctions come from three sources: laws passed by Congress, executive orders issued by the President, and regulations published by OFAC.

Source	Plain-English Explanation	Examples
Congressional statutes	Laws passed by Congress that give the President authority to impose sanctions and set specific sanctions rules	Iran Sanctions Act (1996); CISADA (2010); Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act (2012); CAATSA (2017)
Executive orders (EOs)	Presidential orders that activate sanctions programs and designate sectors or activities	E.O. 13846 (restored post-JCPOA secondary sanctions, 2018); E.O. 13902 (sector designations, 2020); EO of Feb 6, 2026 (tariff framework)
OFAC regulations (31 CFR)	The detailed rulebook — the operative legal text for what is prohibited, who is covered, what is excepted	31 CFR Part 560 (ITSR) — the core embargo; 31 CFR Part 561 (IFSR) — foreign bank sanctions
OFAC guidance and FAQs	Interpretive material — not binding law, but authoritative statements of how OFAC reads the rules	OFAC FAQ page; advisories on shipping evasion; humanitarian trade guidance

#### KEY LIMIT — THE JCPOA

Between 2016 and 2018, many Iran sanctions were temporarily lifted as part of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) — a nuclear deal between Iran and world powers. In May 2018, the United States withdrew from the JCPOA and restored all sanctions, with most re-imposed by November 2018. There is no currently active JCPOA relief. All sanctions discussed in this guide are in force as of May 2026.

## 5. Why Iran Sanctions Are More Restrictive Than Other Programs

If you have worked with other sanctions programs (Cuba, Venezuela, Russia, North Korea), Iran will feel familiar in structure but stricter in scope. Here are the key differences that catch practitioners by surprise:

### 5.1 The 'Reason to Know' Standard Is Broader Than Other Programs

In most OFAC programs, a U.S. person is liable for 'knowingly' violating the regulations — which generally means actual knowledge. Under the Iran export prohibition (31 CFR § 560.204), the standard is 'reason to know' — a lower bar. If you received red flags that goods were going to Iran and ignored them, you can be held liable even without actual knowledge.

Example: A U.S. manufacturer sells industrial equipment to a Dubai trading company. The company has an Iranian-sounding name, requests delivery to the UAE border with Iran, and pays through a Maltese account. Even without a direct statement that the goods will go to Iran, the manufacturer may have 'reason to know.'

### 5.2 Dealing in Iranian-Origin Goods Has No Territorial Limit

Under § 560.206, a U.S. person cannot deal in Iranian-origin goods anywhere in the world — not just imports. Warehousing, financing, or insuring Iranian-origin goods in Europe or Asia is still prohibited for a U.S. person, even if no U.S. destination is involved.

### 5.3 Facilitation Prohibition Applies Even With No U.S. Nexus

The facilitation prohibition (§ 560.208) catches U.S. persons who help non-U.S. persons do things that the U.S. person themselves would be prohibited from doing. This applies even if the underlying transaction uses no U.S. funds, goods, technology, or territory — the U.S. person's approval, guarantee, or financing is enough.

### 5.4 Secondary Sanctions Have No Bright-Line Dollar Threshold

Programs like CAATSA (Russia) have specific dollar thresholds (\$10 million for certain measures). Iran's secondary sanctions statutes use 'significant transaction' without defining a dollar floor. OFAC has broad discretion, and there is no guaranteed safe harbor based on transaction size.

#### WATCH OUT — WHAT WORKS FOR RUSSIA DOES NOT WORK FOR IRAN

If you are accustomed to Russia or Venezuela sanctions, do not apply those frameworks to Iran. Iran has no SSI list (that is Russia-specific). Iran secondary sanctions apply to different sectors. The ITSR's facilitation prohibition is more sweeping than the Russia primary sanctions framework. Check Iran-specific authorities every time.

#### KEY COMPLIANCE TAKEAWAY

Iran sanctions are stricter than most other OFAC programs in three ways: broader 'reason to know' standard, extraterritorial prohibition on dealing in Iranian-origin goods, and secondary sanctions with no bright-line threshold.

## 6. The Iran Blacklist — Who Is On It and How It Works

Most Iran-related sanctions names appear on the SDN List, which is searchable at [sanctionssearch.ofac.treas.gov](https://sanctionssearch.ofac.treas.gov). The SDN List contains individuals, companies, vessels, and aircraft. The

list changes frequently — OFAC adds new names after major Iranian actions (missile strikes, oil operations, terrorism financing) and removes names in response to court orders or policy changes.

### 6.1 What 'Blocked' Actually Means in Practice

If your counterparty is on the SDN List — or is 50% or more owned by SDN-listed persons — you cannot do business with them. If you hold any property belonging to them, you must freeze it and report it to OFAC. You do not lose the property, but you cannot use it, transfer it, or return it without OFAC permission.

Example: A U.S. bank receives a wire transfer from a company that is on the SDN List. The bank must reject and hold the transfer, report it to OFAC within 10 business days, and wait for further instructions. It cannot simply return the money.

### 6.2 The 50% Rule in Practice

You cannot rely solely on name-matching against the SDN List. The 50% Rule means that an entity can be blocked even if its name never appears on any list — if a blocked person owns 50% or more of it.

Example: IRGC Holdings Co. is on the SDN List. It owns 55% of Caspian Shipping Ltd. — which is not named on any list. Caspian Shipping Ltd. is nonetheless blocked under the 50% Rule. Any U.S. person who does business with Caspian Shipping Ltd. is in violation.

This requires ownership due diligence — not just list-screening. For counterparties in high-risk jurisdictions, you should obtain ownership information and run it through your analysis.

### 6.3 Non-SDN Secondary Sanctions Lists

In addition to the SDN List, OFAC maintains a Non-SDN Menu-Based Sanctions (NS-MBS) List, which contains persons subject to secondary sanctions consequences other than full blocking. The 50% Rule does not apply to the NS-MBS List.

Foreign banks that facilitate major Iran-related transactions may appear on the CAPTA List (Correspondent Account or Payable-Through Account sanctions), which prohibits U.S. banks from maintaining correspondent relationships with them.

#### KEY COMPLIANCE TAKEAWAY

Sanctions screening is not just name-matching — you must apply the 50% Rule to beneficial ownership chains, and check multiple OFAC lists, not just the SDN List.

## 7. What Is Permitted — Exceptions and Licenses

Despite the comprehensive ban, some activities are authorized — either automatically (general licenses) or on a case-by-case basis (specific licenses). Understanding these is important because they define the narrow space where Iran-related activity by U.S. persons is legal.

### 7.1 What You Can Do Without Asking OFAC

General licenses authorize certain activities for everyone who meets their conditions. You do not need to apply — you just need to comply with the conditions. Key general licenses for Iran include:

What Is Authorized	Conditions / Limits
Certain humanitarian trade involving the Central Bank of Iran or NIOC (GL 8A)	Only for food, agricultural commodities, medicine, medical devices. Cannot involve persons designated for terrorism or WMD. Payment must route through non-designated foreign banks.
NGO humanitarian activities in Iran (GL E)	Covers specified nongovernmental organization activities including disaster relief. Cannot involve the IRGC or terrorism-designated persons.
Sports exchanges and competitions between U.S. and Iran (GL F)	Athletes and sports bodies. Does not cover commercial sports broadcasting or sponsorships.
Academic exchanges and educational services (GL G)	Covers student and faculty exchanges, export/import of educational materials, online courses to Iranian students. Does not cover designated Iranian universities.
Information and communications (§ 560.210)	Personal communications, news media, informational materials. Does not cover technology for Iran's military or nuclear programs.
Legal services and fees (§ 560.516)	Legal representation of Iranian counterparties in U.S. court proceedings. Subject to specific conditions on fee payment.
Household and personal effects (§ 560.518)	Personal-use items inherited from or sent by persons in Iran. Not for resale.

## 7.2 What Requires Individual OFAC Permission

Specific licenses are individual authorizations from OFAC. For Iran, OFAC will sometimes grant specific licenses for:

- Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief that does not fit within a general license
- Agricultural commodities, medicines, and medical devices (Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 — TSRA — requires a specific license for these exports to Iran)
- Democracy and human rights activities
- Certain legal proceedings and arbitration

### IMPORTANT — DO NOT ASSUME A LICENSE IS AVAILABLE

There is no general OFAC policy of licensing commercial transactions with Iran. Specific licenses for oil deals, manufacturing, financial services, or standard trade are not available under current policy. If you are looking for a license to conduct a standard commercial transaction with Iran, you are almost certainly looking for something that does not exist.

### KEY COMPLIANCE TAKEAWAY

General licenses cover narrow humanitarian, academic, and personal categories; virtually all commercial transactions with Iran remain prohibited with no available specific license.

## 8. What This Means for Your Organization

### 8.1 If You Are a U.S. Person (or a U.S. Company)

- You are prohibited from virtually all business dealings with Iran, Iranian persons, or Iranian-origin goods — regardless of where you are located.

- Your foreign subsidiaries are not automatically covered by the ITSR, but you cannot approve, finance, or facilitate their Iran-related transactions.
- You must screen all counterparties against the SDN List and apply the 50% Rule to ownership chains before transacting.
- If you receive a blocked payment or encounter blocked property, you must freeze it and report to OFAC within 10 business days.
- If your institution processes U.S. dollar transactions, any Iran-related payment that passes through your systems is potentially a violation — even if you are acting as an intermediary.

## 8.2 If You Are a Non-U.S. Person

- You are not subject to the ITSR's comprehensive ban. You may legally trade with Iran under your own country's laws — unless secondary sanctions apply to what you are doing.
- If you operate in Iran's petroleum, petrochemical, financial, shipping, metals, or insurance sectors, you face meaningful risk of U.S. designation (SDN) or CAPTA sanctions — even with no U.S. nexus.
- If your bank processes large payments related to Iran's energy or financial sectors, it faces CAPTA risk — which can effectively exclude it from the global dollar clearing system.
- As of October 2024, the petroleum and petrochemical sectors are formally designated under EO 13902 — anyone who 'knowingly operates' in those sectors faces secondary sanctions risk.
- The February 2026 executive order creates a tariff mechanism targeting third countries that import Iranian goods — adding a trade tool to the sanctions toolkit.

## 8.3 For Everyone — Regardless of U.S. Nexus

- Iranian evasion tactics are sophisticated: ship-to-ship transfers, AIS transponder manipulation, flag changes, front companies in the UAE and other jurisdictions. OFAC's 2025 shipping advisory describes these in detail.
- The 'teapot refineries' advisory (April 2026) specifically warns that Chinese-based refineries processing Iranian crude face sanctions risk — a significant new development for Asian trading companies.
- Any party that knowingly helps Iran evade sanctions — including lawyers, accountants, logistics providers, and IT services — can face designation.

### KEY COMPLIANCE TAKEAWAY

Every organization in international trade, finance, or shipping should maintain Iran sanctions screening procedures — even if it has no direct Iranian customers — because supply chains, shipping networks, and banking relationships all carry Iran exposure.

## 9. Official Answers to Common Questions

These Q&As use OFAC's own guidance to answer the questions that come up most often. The bottom-line answer is stated first.

### **Q: Can I process a wire payment through the United States if it originates and ends outside the U.S. but an Iranian person is involved?**

**A:** No. The 'U-Turn' authorization that once permitted this was revoked in November 2008 and has not been restored. U.S. banks cannot process these transactions.

(OFAC FAQ #38)

**Q: If I am not a U.S. person, can I sell food and medicine to Iran without risking U.S. secondary sanctions?**

**A:** Generally yes, for genuine food, agricultural commodities, medicine, and most medical devices — as long as your transaction does not involve persons designated for terrorism or weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The humanitarian exception is real and important, but it does not extend to petroleum, financial services, or transactions involving the IRGC.

(OFAC FAQ #844)

**Q: A company I want to deal with is not on the SDN List. Is it safe?**

**A:** Not necessarily. The 50% Rule means you also need to check whether the company is owned 50% or more (in aggregate) by one or more SDN-listed persons. An unlisted company can still be blocked if it is sufficiently owned by blocked persons. You need to conduct ownership due diligence, not just name-match.

(OFAC FAQ #105; OFAC 50% Rule guidance)

**Q: My company's foreign subsidiary wants to do an Iran deal. As the U.S. parent, can I just stay out of it?**

**A:** It depends on what 'staying out of it' means. If you approve the deal, provide financing, use IT systems controlled from the U.S., or provide any services that support the transaction, you have potentially violated the facilitation prohibition (§ 560.208). Simply having a policy of not being involved is not enough — you must ensure no U.S. persons or U.S.-controlled resources touch the transaction.

(31 CFR § 560.208; OFAC enforcement actions)

**Q: As a non-U.S. company in the oil sector, is there a dollar threshold below which I am safe from secondary sanctions?**

**A:** No. There is no bright-line dollar threshold under CISADA or IFCA. OFAC considers frequency, value, and the strategic importance of the transaction to Iran's sanctioned activities. A single large transaction or a pattern of smaller ones can both be 'significant.' Do not rely on a dollar amount to determine safety.

(OFAC FAQ #831; CISADA; IFCA)

**Q: What should I do if I receive a payment that I suspect involves Iran?**

**A:** Freeze the payment immediately and do not return it without OFAC guidance. Report to OFAC within 10 business days using OFAC's online reporting system. Seek legal advice before taking any action on the funds.

(31 CFR § 501.604; OFAC Reporting System)

## 10. Where to Find Official Information

Resource	What It Contains	Where to Find It
OFAC Iran Sanctions Program Page	Current general licenses, advisories, guidance documents, and links to all relevant regulations	<a href="https://ofac.treasury.gov/sanctions-programs-and-country-information/iran-sanctions">ofac.treasury.gov/sanctions-programs-and-country-information/iran-sanctions</a>

Resource	What It Contains	Where to Find It
SDN List Search	Search for specific individuals, companies, and vessels by name	<a href="https://sanctionssearch.ofac.treas.gov">sanctionssearch.ofac.treas.gov</a>
OFAC FAQ — Iran Topic Page	OFAC's official answers to hundreds of questions about Iran sanctions	<a href="https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/topic/1551">ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/topic/1551</a>
ITSR Full Text (31 CFR Part 560)	The complete operative text of the core embargo regulations	<a href="https://ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-560">ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-560</a>
IFSR Full Text (31 CFR Part 561)	Foreign financial institution secondary sanctions regulations	<a href="https://ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-561">ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-561</a>
OFAC Shipping and Maritime Advisory (April 2025)	Guidance on detecting and avoiding Iranian oil sanctions evasion in shipping	<a href="https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/934236/download">ofac.treasury.gov/media/934236/download</a>
OFAC Teapot Refinery Alert (April 2026)	Warning to refineries processing Iranian crude about sanctions risk	<a href="https://ofac.treasury.gov">ofac.treasury.gov</a> (search Recent Actions)
OFAC Reporting System	Submit reports of blocked property and rejected transactions	<a href="https://ofac.treasury.gov/ofac-reporting-system">ofac.treasury.gov/ofac-reporting-system</a>
TSRA License Application	Apply for specific license to export agricultural commodities, medicine, or medical devices to Iran	<a href="https://ofac.treasury.gov/ofac-license-application-page/trade-sanctions-reform">ofac.treasury.gov/ofac-license-application-page/trade-sanctions-reform</a>

Always verify that the version of any regulation or guidance you are consulting is current. OFAC updates its programs frequently. Bookmark the official OFAC program pages and subscribe to email updates (available from each program page).

#### KEY COMPLIANCE TAKEAWAY

The authoritative source for all Iran sanctions information is OFAC's official website at [ofac.treasury.gov](https://ofac.treasury.gov) — not secondary sources, legal databases, or guides like this one, which may not reflect the most recent updates.

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