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| 1985 | Enron is formed following a merger between Houston Natural Gas Co. and InterNorth Inc. |
| 1995 | Enron is named "America's Most Innovative Company" by Fortune. The firm goes on to win this award for six consecutive years. |
| 1998 | Andrew Fastow is promoted to CFO, he ultimately spearheads the creation of a network of companies that hide Enron's losses. |
| 2000 | Enron's shares skyrocket to an all-time high of $90.56. |
| Feb. 12, 2001 | Jeffrey Skilling replaces Kenneth Lay as CEO. However, Lay remains a member of the board of directors. |
| Aug. 14, 2001 | Skilling resigns suddenly, and Lay takes over once again. Enron's broadband division also reports a massive $137 million loss. Analysts became weary of the company and subsequently drop their ratings for Enron's stock. In turn, the company's share price dives to $39.95, a 52-week low. |
| Oct. 12, 2001 | Arthur Andersen legal counsel tells auditors to destroy all Enron files, except Enron's most basic documents. |
| Oct. 16, 2001 | Enron reports a $618 million loss and $1.2 billion value write off. Enron's stock drops further to $38.84. |
| Oct. 22, 2001 | Enron announces it's facing a SEC probe. Shares fall to around $20.75 that day, following the announcement. |
| Nov. 8, 2001 | Enron admits it has been inflating its income by around $586 million since 1997. |
| Nov. 29, 2001 | Arthur Andersen becomes another casualty of the Enron scandal as the SEC expands its investigation. |
| Dec. 2, 2001 | Enron files for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. Its stock closes at $0.26 |
| Jan. 9, 2002 | The Justice Department launches a criminal investigation. |
| Jan. 15, 2002 | Enron is suspended from the NYSE. |
| June 15, 2002 | Enron's accounting firm, Arthur Andersen is convicted of obstructing justice. |

Data from <https://www.investopedia.com/updates/enron-scandal-summary/>