

GAO

United States General Accounting Office 133073

Fact Sheet for the Honorable
Frank R. Lautenberg,
United States Senate

April 1987

TERRORISM

Laws Cited Imposing Sanctions on Nations Supporting Terrorism



133073

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United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and
International Affairs Division

B-226205

April 17, 1987

The Honorable Frank R. Lautenberg
United States Senate

Dear Senator Lautenberg:

This report responds to your January 12, 1987, request that we determine how often and under what circumstances laws imposing sanctions on nations supporting terrorism have been invoked.

The Export Administration Act of 1979 requires the Secretary of State to compile annually a listing of countries that support or participate in terrorist acts. Currently Iran, Libya, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Cuba comprise the list. Iraq, formerly on the list, was removed in 1982.

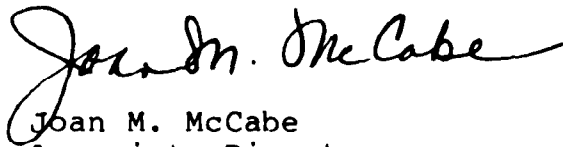
Federal agencies--primarily State, Treasury, Commerce, and Transportation--have identified 13 laws that authorize the President to invoke sanctions against nations supporting terrorism. No central source identifies individual sanctions with specific laws. However, through research and discussions with agency officials, we were able to identify sanctions since 1979 associated with 11 of the laws. The sanctions included such things as import embargoes, export license controls, freezing assets, terminating new loans and credit extensions, restricting arms sales and foreign assistance, terminating air services, and curtailing other activities between the United States and the nations designated as supporting terrorism. Details regarding the sanctions and the laws are included in appendices I through III.

In conducting this review, we obtained executive orders and other documents relating to U.S. policies on terrorism; interviewed officials of the Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, and Transportation; and identified specific sanctions imposed in response to terrorist incidents occurring from 1979 through 1986. Our work was performed from February through April 1987 in accordance with generally accepted government audit standards.

B-226205

Unless you publicly announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this fact sheet until 30 days from the date of issue. At that time we will send copies to the Departments of State, Transportation, Commerce, and Treasury, and make it available to other interested parties. If we can be of further assistance, please call me on 275-4128.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joan M. McCabe". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Joan M. McCabe
Associate Director

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ABBREVIATIONS

IEEPA	International Emergency Economic Powers Act
PDR	People's Democratic Republic

CHRONOLOGY OF SANCTIONS BY COUNTRY
IN RESPONSE TO TERRORIST INCIDENTS

This appendix contains profiles of the 6 countries against which U.S. sanctions have been imposed and describes the sanctions and the authority cited by federal agencies for those sanctions in response to terrorist incidents. We did not independently review each of the sanctions to determine whether the cited authority was appropriate.

IRAN

The Iranian students' seizure of more than 100 hostages, including 63 Americans, at the U.S. embassy compound in Teheran on November 4, 1979, marked the beginning of the U.S.-Iran hostage crisis that lasted more than 14 months. The following actions were taken as a result of the crisis.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
November 8, 1979	Halted the shipment of U.S. military spare parts to Iran. -- Authority cited: Arms Export Control Act.
November 10, 1979	Required all post-secondary students who were Iranian citizens to report on residence and non-immigration status. -- Authority cited: Immigration and Nationality Act.
November 12, 1979	Restricted the import of crude oil produced in Iran and unfinished oil or finished products made from Iranian crude oil. -- Authority cited: Trade Expansion Act of 1962.
November 14, 1979	Declared state of emergency against Iran. Blocked all Iranian government property and interests in property and froze Iranian deposits in U.S. banks and subsidiaries of U.S. banks. -- Authority cited: National Emergencies Act and International Emergency Economic Powers Act.
April 7, 1980	Broke diplomatic relations with Iran; closed Iranian embassy and consulates in the United

DateSanction

States; expelled diplomats and consular officials.

-- Authority cited: Authority of the Secretary of State in matters respecting foreign affairs 22 U.S.C. § 2656 (1982).

Invalidated all visas issued to Iranian citizens for future entry into the United States; refused to reissue visas or issue new visas.

-- Authority cited: Immigration and Nationality Act.

Embargoed all U.S. exports to Iran, except food and medicine; ordered an inventory of \$8 billion in frozen Iranian assets and an inventory of U.S. financial claims against Iran to be paid out of these assets.

-- Authority cited: International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

April 17, 1980

Prohibited all financial transactions between U.S. and Iranian citizens; imposed an import embargo; banned travel to Iran of all U.S. citizens except journalists; released for U.S. purchase impounded military equipment intended for Iran.

-- Authority cited: International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

April 20, 1980

Prohibited travel to, in, or through Iran by permanent resident aliens.

-- Authority cited: Executive Order 12211-- Further Prohibitions on Transactions with Iran, April 17, 1980.

Restricted the use of U.S. passports to, in, and through Iran and regulated departures from and entry into the United States in connection with travel to Iran by citizens and permanent residents of the United States.

-- Authority cited: Executive Order 11295-- Rules Governing the Granting, Issuing and Verifying of U.S. Passports, August 5, 1966; Executive Order 12211--Further

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
	Prohibitions on Transactions with Iran, April 17, 1980.
January 19, 1981	Transferred Iranian frozen assets from the United States to the Bank of England in preparation for the release and exchange of U.S. hostages. Iranian Assets Control Regulations revoked and withdrawn. -- Authority cited: International Emergency Economic Powers Act.
January 20, 1981	Hostages released in exchange for a partial transfer of \$2.9 billion of Iranian assets.

Relations deteriorated further with the bombing of U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983. Iranian involvement was alleged, and as a result, the following actions were taken.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
January 19, 1984	Secretary of State designated Iran as a country that supports terrorism. This automatically placed foreign policy export controls on goods and technologies that could enhance Iran's military or terrorist capabilities. For example, export licenses were required for aircraft valued at \$3 million or more, helicopters over 10,000 pounds, and national security controlled items valued at \$7 million or more destined for military end use. Policy of denial of munitions control list items was set; and foreign military sales were prohibited. -- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979, and Arms Export Control Act.
May 21, 1984	Prohibited any transfer of blocked property in which Iran has interest except under license from the Department of Treasury. -- Authority cited: International Emergency Economic Powers Act.
September 28, 1984	President directed stricter export controls on all aircraft, helicopters, related parts, components and avionics. Applications for

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
	export of national security controlled items were to be generally denied, with some exceptions.
	-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.
January 25, 1985 to January 20, 1986	Export licenses valued at \$25.8 million denied.
	-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.

Relations with the government of Iran have not returned to normal since November 14, 1979, when President Carter declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to national security, foreign policy, and the economy of the United States. Notices of the continuation of this national emergency were transmitted by the President to the Congress and published in the Federal Register on November 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, November 8, 1982, November 4, 1983, November 7, 1984, November 1, 1985, and November 10, 1986, in accordance with the National Emergencies Act.

LIBYA

Libyan-U.S. relations declined after Colonel Qadhafi's rise to power in 1969. At that time Libya closed British and American bases, acquired large quantities of arms, and supported anti-Israel and revolutionary causes worldwide. Terrorist activities included providing sanctuary to the perpetrators of the attack on Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics and military support in 1979 to Uganda. The United States responded to Libya by removing the U.S. ambassador and disapproving the sale of military weapons and related items in 1973; denying the sale of Boeing 747 commercial aircraft and imposing antiterrorism export controls in 1979; and finally closing the U.S. embassy in February 1980.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
December 29, 1979	State Department designated Libya as a country that supports terrorism. This automatically placed foreign policy export controls on goods and technologies that could enhance Libya's military or terrorist capabilities. For example, export licenses were required for aircraft valued at \$3 million or more, helicopters over 10,000 pounds, and national security controlled items valued at \$7 million or

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
	more destined for military end use. Policy of denial of munitions control list items and foreign military sales were prohibited.
	-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979, and Arms Export Control Act.
October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980	Export licenses denied for aircraft valued at \$235.4 million.
	-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.

A mob attacked and burned the U.S. embassy in Tripoli in December 1979 and subsequent attacks were made on Libyan citizens in Europe and the United States by the Qadhafi regime. The following U.S. actions resulted.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
February 15, 1980	Closed U.S. embassy in Tripoli.
	-- Authority cited: Authority of the Secretary of State in matters respecting foreign affairs 22 U.S.C. § 2656 (1982).
May 6, 1981	Libyan People's Bureau in Washington is ordered closed; personnel to leave the United States in 5 working days. New travel advisory issued to American citizens warning against any travel to or residence in Libya.
	-- Authority cited: Authority of the Secretary of State in matters respecting foreign affairs 22 U.S.C. § 2656 (1982).

On August 19, 1981, two U.S. Navy F-14 aircraft were attacked by Libyan fighter aircraft.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982	Expanded U.S. controls on exports of certain aircraft, helicopters, aircraft parts, avionics, and off-highway wheel tractors of carrying capacity of 10 tons or more. Denied export licenses for off-highway vehicles valued at \$.9 million; four licenses denied for aircraft and parts valued at \$11.2 million; 16 licenses denied for other

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
	<p>commodities and technical data valued at \$13.8 million.</p> <p>-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.</p>
December 11, 1981	<p>Declared U.S. passports invalid for travel to, through, or in Libya. Administration calls on Americans residing in Libya to leave "as soon as possible," citing "the danger which the Libyan regime poses to American citizens." This sanction has been continued annually.</p> <p>-- Authority cited: Executive Order 11295-- Rules Governing Granting, Issuing, and Verifying U.S. Passports, August 5, 1966.</p> <p>Presidential Proclamation 49072 of March 10, 1982, states: "Libyan policy and action supported by revenues from the sale of oil imported into the United States are inimical to United States national security." The following actions were taken as a result.</p>
	<p><u>Date</u></p> <p><u>Sanction</u></p>
March 10, 1982	<p>President embargoed crude oil imports from Libya.</p> <p>-- Authority cited: Trade Expansion Act of 1962.</p>
March 12, 1982	<p>President required validated licenses for all U.S. exports to Libya, except food and agricultural products, medicine, and medical supplies. General policy of denying licenses for export to Libya of dual-use, high-technology items and U.S.-origin oil and gas technology and equipment not readily available from sources outside the United States.</p> <p>-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.</p>
October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1984	<p>Denied 126 export licenses valued at \$349.5 million, including \$33.6 million in aircraft.</p> <p>-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.</p>

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
March 11, 1983	Terminated non-immigration visa status of Libyans engaged in aviation or nuclear studies. -- Authority cited: Immigration and Nationality Act.
March 20, 1984	General denial of licenses to export goods or technical data which would directly contribute to the development or construction of Ras Lanuf petrochemical complex. -- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.
January 25, 1985 to January 20, 1986	Denied export licenses for aircraft and parts valued at \$3.2 million. -- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.
April 10, 1985	Terminated availability of bank programs and credits. -- Authority cited: Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.

On November 15, 1985, the United States determined that the Libyan government had continued to actively pursue terrorism as state policy and that Libya had developed significant capability to export petroleum products to other nations, thereby circumventing the March 1982 prohibition on U.S. imports of Libyan crude oil. As a result, the following action was taken.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
November 15, 1985	President embargoed imports of petroleum products refined in Libya. -- Authority cited: International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985.

The United States determined that the Libyan government had supported the attacks on civilians at the Rome and Vienna airports on December 27, 1985. As a result, the President took the following actions.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
January 7-8, 1986	Declared state of emergency against Libya.

DateSanction

-- Authority cited: National Emergencies Act.

Restricted all commercial transactions in Libya by U.S. citizens and companies; prohibited all contract performance and all new loans or extensions of credit to the Libyan government; and blocked all property and interests in property of the Libyan government and its agencies that were in or that may later come into the United States. Banned exports to Libya, except for humanitarian donations such as food and clothing; and the purchase of goods exported from Libya to a third country; banned all travel transactions to or from Libya by U.S. persons.

-- Authority cited: International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

Banned imports from Libya, except for publications and news materials.

-- Authority cited: International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985.

President banned sales in the United States of air transportation which included any stop in Libya.

-- Authority cited: Federal Aviation Act.

July 7, 1986

Prohibited exports to third countries where exported goods or technologies are intended for transformation, manufacture or incorporation into products to be used in Libyan petroleum or petrochemical industry.

-- Authority cited: International Emergency Economic Power Act.

SYRIA

The pattern of Syrian activity in support of international terrorism has been long-standing and varied. From the mid-1970s to the present, Syrians have been directly involved in terrorist activities. These operations have been primarily directed at other Arabs, such as Syrian dissidents, moderate Arab states such as Jordan, and pro-Arafat Palestinians, as well as Israeli targets.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
December 29, 1979	<p>The Secretary of State designated Syria as a country that supports terrorism. This automatically placed foreign policy export controls on certain goods and technologies that could enhance Syria's military or terrorist capabilities. For example, export licenses were required for aircraft valued at \$3 million or more, helicopters over 10,000 pounds, and national security controlled items valued at \$7 million or more destined for military end use. Policy to deny munitions control list items was set, and foreign military sales were prohibited.</p> <p>-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979; Arms Export Control Act.</p>
November 14, 1983	<p>Congress terminated economic assistance program to Syria.</p> <p>-- Authority cited: Foreign Assistance Act, 1961.</p>

By late 1983 Syria began to rely more heavily on terrorist groups made up of non-Syrians who had bases and training facilities in Syria.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
November 22, 1983	<p>State Department closed the AID mission.</p> <p>-- Authority cited: Authority of the Secretary of State in matters respecting foreign affairs 22 U.S.C. § 2656 (1982).</p>
June 5, 1986	<p>Expanded controls on all helicopters regardless of weight.</p> <p>-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.</p>

In 1986, a Jordanian attempted to place a bomb aboard an El Al aircraft in London. During the November 1986 trial, Syrian officials were implicated in the conspiracy and the aftermath. In particular, Syrian officials provided a passport, money, the bomb, and sanctuary. The following actions were taken as a result:

DateSanction

November 14, 1986

Expanded controls to prohibit export of all national security controlled goods and technical data as well as aircraft and aircraft parts and components. The controls applied regardless of value or end-use (regulations pending).

-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.

Terminated availability of Export-Import Bank programs.

-- Authority cited: Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.

Prohibited sale of tickets in the United States for transportation on Syrian Arab Airlines.

-- Authority cited: Federal Aviation Act.

Terminated air transport agreement between the United States and Syria after one year, and immediately suspended its operation.

-- Authority cited: Authority of the Secretary of State in matters respecting foreign affairs 22 U.S.C. § 2656 (1982).

Continued withdrawal of U.S. ambassador and reduced embassy staff in Damascus and reduced Syrian embassy staff in Washington. Revised advisory statement on American travel in Syria to alert citizens of the potential for terrorist activity originating there. Advised U.S. oil companies in Syria that continued operations are inappropriate.

-- Authority cited: Authority of the Secretary of State in matters respecting foreign affairs 22 U.S.C. § 2656 (1982).

Placed additional controls on Syrian visa applications--all applications required to be sent to Washington, D.C., for a mandatory security advisory opinion.

-- Authority cited: Immigration and Nationality Act.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN (PDR YEMEN)

In 1969, after a successful coup by Marxist revolutionaries, PDR Yemen severed diplomatic relations with the United States. Because of this action and continued support of international terrorism, human rights violations, aggression, and avowed commitment to Marxist principles, U.S.-PDR Yemen relations have been virtually nonexistent, and the following sanctions were imposed.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
December 29, 1979	<p>The Secretary of State designated PDR Yemen as a country that repeatedly supports terrorism. This automatically placed foreign policy export controls on goods and technologies that could enhance PDR Yemen's military or terrorist capabilities. For example, export licenses were required for aircraft valued at \$3 million or more, helicopters over 10,000 pounds, and national security controlled items valued at \$7 million or more destined for military end use. Policy of denial for munitions control list items was implemented and foreign military sales were prohibited.</p> <p>-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979 and Arms Export Control Act.</p>
June 5, 1986	<p>Expanded export controls to include all helicopters, regardless of weight.</p> <p>-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.</p>

IRAQ

During 1978 to 1980 the Iraqi government reduced its support to most terrorist groups. By April 1980 a combination of factors, including the hostage crisis in Iran, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and Iraq-Iran War, caused a breach in Iraq's relationship with the Soviet Union. This led the United States to work toward a closer association with Iraq. The removal of Iraq from the terrorist-supporting list in 1982 was attributed to the administration's perception of an increasing moderation in Iraq's attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict. The following sanctions were applied during 1979 and 1980.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
December 29, 1979	<p>Secretary of State designated Iraq as a country that supports terrorism. This automatically placed foreign policy export</p>

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
	controls on goods and technologies that could enhance Iraq's military or terrorist capabilities. For example, export licenses were required for aircraft valued at \$3 million or more, helicopters over 10,000 pounds, and national security controlled items valued at \$7 million or more destined for military end use. Policy of denial of munitions control list items was implemented and foreign military sales were prohibited.
	-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979 and Arms Export Control Act.

February 6, 1980	Department of Commerce suspended the export license for eight turbine engine cores valued at \$11.4 million (the decision was later reversed in April 1980).
	-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.

On April 7, 1980, the Arab Liberation Front, supported by Iraq, attacked an Israeli kibbutz, killing three people.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
August 29, 1980	State Department disapproved a \$208 million sale of commercial jets.
	-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.
September 25, 1980	Suspended export license for six turbine engine cores previously approved in April 1980.
	-- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.

On March 1, 1982, the United States lifted export restraints against Iraq and removed it from the list of nations supporting terrorism.

In May 1982, the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted in favor of a resolution to restore Iraq to the list of countries supporting terrorism. However, the State Department announced in October 1983 that it would not place Iraq on the list because it had no evidence that Iraq had supported international terrorism since publicly denouncing it in 1982.

CUBA

The United States has a long history of sanctions against Castro's Cuba. In the 1960s, under authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, a total embargo on exports, ban on all imports, and freeze on all Cuban assets in the United States were imposed. Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, foreign aid was denied to countries that allowed their flag ships to carry goods to and from Cuba. In the 1970s, Cuba deployed combat troops to Angola and Ethiopia, increasing its influence in those areas. Cuba's training and support of insurgents and terrorists became evident in the 1980s through activities in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Grenada. For these reasons, Cuba was added to the list of terrorist nations in 1982.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sanction</u>
March 1, 1982	Secretary of State designated Cuba as a country that supports terrorism; embargo imposed in 1963 under the Trading With Enemy Act continued on all imports and exports. -- Authority cited: Export Administration Act of 1979.
May 15, 1982	Banned business and tourist travel to Cuba. -- Authority cited: Trading with the Enemy Act.
October 4, 1985	Restricted entry into the United States by Cuban government employees and members of the Cuban communist party. -- Authority cited: Immigration and Nationality Act.
August 22, 1986	Denied preference immigration visas to persons who left Cuba for third countries. -- Authority cited: Presidential Proclamation 5517 - Suspension of Cuban Immigration; and the Immigration and Nationality Act.

On August 22, 1986, the Administration announced a crackdown on trading with Cuban front companies that attempted to evade the U.S. trade embargo and increased controls on organizations which organize or promote travel to Cuba. Regulations regarding these new controls have not been developed.

LAWS AND SANCTIONS IMPOSED AGAINST NATIONS
SUPPORTING TERRORIST ACTIVITIES SINCE 1979

This appendix identifies the 11 laws, cited as the authority by federal agencies, and the related sanctions imposed against nations who were identified by the Secretary of State to be repeated supporters of terrorism.

Export Administration Act of 1979

- | | |
|--|--|
| -- Libya, Syria, Iraq,
and PDR Yemen - 12/29/79 | Determined to be terrorist-supporting nations. Foreign policy export controls imposed on goods and technology that would contribute to military potential or enhance terrorist support capabilities. |
| -- Libya - 10/1/79
through 9/30/80 | Denied export licenses for aircraft valued at \$234.5 million. |
| -- Iraq - 2/6/80 | Suspended export licenses for eight turbine engine cores to Italy for use in manufacturing of four frigates with ultimate destination to Iraq (decision reversed in April 1980). |
| -- Iraq - 8/29/80 | Denied license for \$208 million sale of commercial jets. |
| -- Iraq - 9/25/80 | Suspended export of six turbine engine cores. |
| -- Libya - 10/28/81 | Expanded controls on export of certain aircraft, helicopters, aircraft parts, and avionics and off-highway wheel tractors of carriage capacity 10 tons or more. |
| -- Iraq - 3/1/82 | Lifted export restraints; Iraq removed from list of nations supporting terrorism. |
| -- Cuba - 3/1/82 | Added to the list of terrorist-supporting nations; embargo imposed in 1963 under the Trading With the Enemy Act continued on all imports and exports. |

- Libya - 3/12/82
Required validated licenses for all U.S. exports except food, agricultural products, medicine, and medical supplies. General policy of export license denial for dual-use, high-technology items and U.S.-origin oil and gas technology and equipment not available outside the United States.
- Libya - 10/1/81 through 9/30/82
Denied export license for off-highway vehicles valued at \$.9 million; four licenses denied for aircraft and parts valued at \$11.2 million; 16 licenses denied for other commodities and technical data valued at \$13.8 million.
- Libya - 10/1/82 through 9/30/83
Denied 56 export licenses valued at \$14.1 million.
- Iran - 1/19/84
Determined to be terrorist-supporting nation. Imposed export controls on goods and technologies that would contribute to its military potential or enhance its terrorist support capabilities.
- Libya - 3/20/84
General denial of licenses to export goods or technical data which would directly contribute to the development or construction of the Ras Lanuf petrochemical complex.
- Iran - 9/28/84
Expanded export controls on certain commodities; export of all aircraft and helicopters, related parts, components, and avionics were generally denied.
- Libya - 10/1/83 through 9/30/84
Denied 70 export licenses valued at \$335.4 million, including \$33.6 million in aircraft.
- Iran - 1/25/85 through 1/20/86
Denied export licenses valued at over \$25.8 million.

- Libya - 1/25/85
through 1/20/86
Denied export licenses for aircraft and parts valued at \$3.2 million.
- Syria, PDR
Yemen - 6/5/86
Expanded controls on all helicopters, regardless of weight.
- Syria - 11/14/86
Expanded export controls to prohibit all natural security controlled goods and technical data (regulations pending).

International Emergency Economic Powers Act

- Iran - 11/14/79 and 4/80
Blocked all Iranian government property and interests in property and froze all Iranian government assets in the United States; embargoed all U.S. exports to Iran, except food and medicine and all Iranian import; and prohibited all financial transactions between U.S. and Iranian citizens; banned travel to Iran of all U.S. citizens except U.S. journalists.
- Iran - 5/21/84
Prohibited the transfer of blocked property in which Iran has an interest except under license from the Department of Treasury.
- Libya - 1/7-8/86
Blocked all government of Libya interests in U.S. property or under control of U.S. citizens; terminated all new loans or extensions of credit and contracts; prohibited transactions by U.S. citizens with Libyan entities; and restricted travel to and from Libya by U.S. citizens; banned all exports from United States to Libya, except for humanitarian donations; and purchase by U.S. citizens of goods for export from Libya to a third country.

-- Libya - 7/7/86

Prohibited exports to third countries where exported goods or technologies are intended for transformation, manufacture or incorporation into products to be used in Libyan petroleum or petrochemical industry.

National Emergencies Act

-- Iran - 11/14/79

State of emergency declared by the President. Both declarations are still in effect.

-- Libya - 1/7/86

Arms Export Control Act

-- Iran - 11/8/79

Halted shipment of U.S. military spare parts.

-- Libya, Syria, Iraq,
and PDR Yemen - 12/29/79
Iran - 1/19/84

Prohibited U.S. sale or transfer of all defense articles. Denied licenses for export munitions list items that are sold commercially.

Trade Expansion Act of 1962

-- Iran - 11/12/79

Embargoed oil imports.

-- Libya - 3/10/82

Embargoed crude oil imports.

International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985

-- Libya - 11/15/85

Embargoed petroleum product imports refined in Libya.

-- Libya - 1/7/86

Banned imports from Libya, except publications and news materials.

Federal Aviation Act

-- Libya - 1/7/86

Banned sales in the United States of air transportation which includes stops in Libya.

-- Syria - 11/14/86

Prohibited ticket sales in the United States for transportation on Syrian Arab Airlines.

Export-Import Bank Act of 1945

-- Libya - 4/10/85 and
Syria - 11/14/86

Terminated availability of bank programs and credits.

Immigration and Nationality Act

-- Iran - 11/10/79

Ordered all Iranian non-immigrant students to report to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

-- Iran - 4/7/80

Refused to re-issue new visas and invalidated visas issued for future use to Iranian citizens.

-- Libya - 3/11/83

Terminated non-immigration visa status of Libyans engaged in aviation or nuclear studies.

-- Cuba - 10/4/85

Restricted entry into the United States by Cuban government employees and members of the Cuban communist party.

-- Cuba - 8/22/86

Denied preference immigration visas to persons who left Cuba for third countries.

-- Syria - 11/14/86

Placed vigorous controls on Syrian visa applications--all applications required to be submitted to Washington, D.C., for mandatory security advisory opinion.

Foreign Assistance Act 1961

-- Syria - 11/14/83

Terminated economic assistance.

-- Libya, Syria, Cuba, Iraq,
and PDR Yemen - 10/12/84

Prohibited all foreign assistance.

Trading with the Enemy Act

-- Cuba - 5/15/82

Banned business and tourist
travel by U.S. citizens.

MAJOR STATUTES CITED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES
AUTHORIZING SANCTIONS AGAINST COUNTRIES
SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Export Administration Act of 1979; Pub. L. No. 96-72, 93 Stat. 503 (1979), as amended by Pub. L. No. 99-64, 99 Stat. 123 (1985); 50 U.S.C. App. § 2404(b) (Supp. III 1985).

International Emergency Economic Powers Act; Pub. L. No. 95-223, 91 Stat. 1626 (1977); 50 U.S.C. § 1701 et seq. (1982).

The Federal Aviation Act; Pub. L. No. 85-726, 72 Stat. 731 (1958), as amended by Pub. L. No. 99-83, 99 Stat. 190 (1985); 49 U.S.C. App. § 1515 (Supp. III 1985).

National Emergencies Act; Pub. L. No. 94-412, 90 Stat. 1255 (1976); 50 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq. (1982).

International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985; Pub. L. No. 99-83, 99 Stat. 190 (1985); 22 U.S.C. § 2349aa-9 (Supp. III 1985).

Arms Export Control Act; Pub. L. No. 90-629, 82 Stat. 1321 (1968), as amended by Pub. L. No. 99-399, § 509, 100 Stat. 853, 874 (1986); 22 U.S.C. 2753, 2778 (1982).

Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; Act of July 1, 1945, ch. 341, 59 Stat. 526; 12 U.S.C. § 635(b)(1)(B) (1982).

Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; Pub. L. No. 87-195, 75 Stat. 424 (1961) as amended; 22 U.S.C. § 2371 (Supp. III 1985).

Trade Expansion Act of 1962; Pub. L. No. 87-794, 76 Stat. 872 (1962); 19 U.S.C. § 1862 (1982).

Immigration and Nationality Act; Act of June 27, 1952, ch. 477, 66 Stat. 166; 8 U.S.C. § 1182 (1982).

Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986; Pub. L. No. 99-399, 100 Stat. 853 (1986).

Trade Act of 1974; Pub. L. No. 93-618, 88 Stat. 1978 (1974) as amended; 19 U.S.C. § 2462(b)(7) (1982).

Trading with the Enemy Act; Act of October 6, 1917, ch. 106, 40 Stat. 411 as amended by Pub. L. No. 95-223, 91 Stat. 1625 (1977); 50 U.S.C. App. § 1 et seq. (1982).

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